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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 28th November, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of Indian Delegation to China

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*586. **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 269 on the 23rd July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the delegation headed by Shri R. K. Patil which visited China has since been examined;

(b) the nature of views expressed by the various State Governments on this report; and

(c) the decision taken by the Central Government on the report?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (c). The Patil Delegation Report is still under examination.

(b) Views have been received from 15 States and Union Territories. Most of them are in favour of Better Farming Societies while some have accepted Joint Co-operative Farming provided the principle of voluntariness is adhered to.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में देर से देर कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की आशा की जा सकती है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : प्लैनिंग कमीशन इस के ऊपर विचार कर रहा है, और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा निर्णय किया जाएगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस मिशन के दो सदस्यों ने जो मतभेद की टिप्पणी अर्थात् मिनट आफ डिसेंट दिए हैं, विचार करते समय उनका भी ध्यान रखा जा रहा है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : सारी चीजें सामने हैं । और भी लोगों के कई मत हैं, वह भी मद्दे नजर रखे जा रहे हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : पिछली बार यह तय हुआ था कि सारे देश में जितने विकास खंड अर्थात् डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स हैं उन में कम से कम हर गांव में यह सहकार समितियां स्थापित की जायें । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ।

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : जैसा मैंने बताया है नैशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल में यह तय किया गया है कि इस प्लैन पीरियड में २००० ऐसे एक्सपेरिमेंट्स हों, जिन में से ६०० इस साल होने चाहिए ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जिन दिनों यह मिशन चीन गया था, उन्हीं दिनों एक और मिशन वहां का भ्रमण कर रहा था । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इन दोनों मिशनों की रिपोर्टों को कार्यान्वित करने का विचार किया जा रहा है, या केवल एक ही को ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : इस के ऊपर विचार हो चुका है और आर्डर्स भी हो चुके हैं । जो रिकमेंडेशन्स थीं, उन पर इम्प्लिमेंटेशन जारी है ।

Shri Supakar: May I know if all the States in India have accepted the Chinese pattern of co-operative farming and are they experimenting with it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no Chinese method as such. Co-operative farming which is really collective farming which was started in China is being considered as to how far it will be suitable to Indian conditions.

Shri Supakar: May I know if all the States have accepted that pattern?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have already stated what they have accepted. They are in favour of better farming societies and they are even prepared to experiment with joint co-operative farming but they want the principle of voluntariness to be adhered to.

श्री बाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग को और उस के विचार को पूरी तरह स्वीकार नहीं किया है । यदि नहीं, तो मंत्री महोदय ने जिन दो श्रेणियों का उल्लेख किया, उन में से उत्तर प्रदेश किस श्रेणी में आता है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : उत्तर प्रदेश में भी ऐसे एक्सपेरिमेंट जारी हैं और कई कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज वर्क कर रही हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश का जवाब आना बाकी है ।

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know if, before launching this new pattern, Government will satisfy itself that this will lead to greater production of foodgrains and not retard the progress?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have already stated that we are doing it on an experimental basis and we will do it only where we have a fair conviction that it will lead to better production.

कैंसर

*५८७. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री क्रमशः २५ अगस्त, १९५६ और ११ सितम्बर, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४४९ और १६७२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कैन्सर गवेषणा संस्था, बम्बई गवेषणा के पश्चात् इस परिणाम पर पहुंची है कि पान, सुपारी और तम्बाकू खाने से मुख का कैन्सर हो जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सिगरेट और बीड़ी पीने वाले व्यक्ति हृदय के कैन्सर का शिकार बन सकते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो लोगों को इन रोगों से बचाने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय सोच रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) भारतीय कैन्सर गवेषणा केन्द्र द्वारा एकत्र किये गये तथ्य से ज्ञात होता है कि तम्बाकू खाने वालों को अपेक्षाकृत कैन्सर की पूर्व-प्रवृत्ति अधिक होती हैं । इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि पान और सुपारी खाने से कैन्सर होता है ।

(ख) वे हृदय के कैन्सर के शिकार बन सकते हैं ।

(ग) भारतीय कैन्सर गवेषणा केन्द्र ने अपनी उपपत्तियों का पर्याप्त प्रचार किया है ।

May I read it in English also; it is an important question?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Karmarkar: (a) The data collected by the Indian Cancer Research Centre is suggestive of greater predisposition to cancer of those who chew tobacco. There is no evidence to suggest that the chewing of betel-leaf and betel-nuts causes cancer.

(b) They are liable to be victims of lung cancer.

(c) The I.C.R. Centre have given publicity to their findings. Government propose to give further publicity.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार इस बात का पता लगा चुकी है कि तम्बाकू खाने और पीने वालों को बीमारी हो जाती है तो सरकार क्या पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस के लिये कोई सक्रिय कदम उठा रही है?

श्री करमरकर: पंचवर्षीय योजना में तम्बाकू खाने के लिये या.....

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I want to know whether Government have formulated any constructive step in the Second Five Year Plan to check this sort of chewing of tobacco and smoking of cigarettes?

Shri Karmarkar: They have given due publicity.

Mr. Speaker: I find a number of questions being put on the floor of this House trying to elicit information which information is available in the records in the Library, in the Government notifications and various other publications. I would once again request hon. Members during the interval, on a Sunday, to read all the rules regulating questions and the manner in which questions are to be put. There are many questions which are argumentative or suggesting something—other than eliciting information. If we analyse and chuck out such questions, there won't be more than 10 questions a day. That is what I find.

In the earlier days of this Parliament, because a number of Members were new, I allowed these questions. But the number of questions outside the perimeter is increasing. The hon. Member can have access to the Second Five Year Plan. Let him read it again and see whether there is anything relating to tobacco, extensive cultivation or asking people to chew more or not to chew. Why should he ask that question of the hon. Minister?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Just now the hon. Minister stated that they have come to some finding that the chewing of tobacco and the smoking of tobacco causes cancer.

Mr. Speaker: True.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: It has been discovered only recently. That is why I put a question whether it has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan or not. The Plan has to be changed from year to year.

Mr. Speaker: The Plan has to be changed from minute to minute. I am not going to allow this question.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the chewing of betel-nut is also injurious?

Shri Karmarkar: About betel-nut we have no incriminating evidence. On the other hand, the chewing of pan does some good. It is only with the chewing and smoking of tobacco that we had evidence that it is injurious to health; so far as the researches in cancer go in one or other institute it has been found that chewing of tobacco and smoking of tobacco is highly injurious to health.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether Government is in touch with the researches in England where this question of the effect of tabacco has been studied and discovered as dangerous and may I know what action they have taken?

Shri Karmarkar: We have been in close touch with various journals and researches carried on not only in England but in other countries also and there also it has been found that there is a proneness to cancer in the case of tobacco smokers than in others.

Purchase Mission for Port Equipment

\+

*588. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Ques-

tion No. 1524 on the 11th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the composition of the team which was to be sent abroad to purchase modern equipment for Indian Ports has since been decided;

(b) if so, the Members of the team;

(c) whether the team has completed its work; and

(d) if so, the results achieved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The team consists of Secretary, Department of Transport, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Senior Assistant Mechanical Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust.

(c) The team left India on the 18th November, 1957 and is due to return on the 20th December.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the countries which the team will visit?

Shri Raj Bahadur: UK and a few other countries including Italy, Switzerland, West Germany, France and Holland.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the estimated value of the equipment that this team will negotiate?

Shri Raj Bahadur: About a crore of rupees.

Shri Kasliwal: Is the team purchasing equipment for new ports or for developing old ports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The total equipment that we require is estimated to cost Rs. 4 crores and out of this this team may go in for equipment worth about a crore. This is not for new ports. This is for mechanisation and provision of necessary equipment in the existing ports such as Calcutta.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether before proceeding any tender was invited with regard to the purchase of these equipment?

Shri Raj Bahadur: With the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance, a special procedure has been evolved in this case and they have been authorised for the sake of expedition not to call for tenders but to make on the spot purchases.

नजफगढ़ का नाला

*५८६ **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में नजफगढ के नाले की खुदाई हो रही है;

(ख) यह खुदाई कब तक समाप्त हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) इस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

सहकार मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक ।

(ग) ४ लाख रुपये ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो नाले की खुदाई हो रही है इसके कारण काफी पानी इकट्ठा हो गया है क्योंकि आगे से खुदा हुआ नही है, और इसकी वजह से बहुत बदबू हो रही है और गांव वालों को बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : यह सूचना ठीक है । वहां काफी पानी इकट्ठा है जिससे गन्दगी भी होती है । इसी वजह से तो हम कोशिश कर रहे है कि उसको हटायें ।

श्री वाजपेयी : नाले की खुदाई के कारण जो लोग निर्वासित होंगे या प्रभावित होंगे उनके लिये क्या सरकार फायदा देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमु : कोई निर्वासित होने वाला नही है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस नाले की खुदाई के कारण जो गांवों के खेतों की जमीन दबी हुई है वह कितनी निकल आयेगी ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : १६०० एकड़ जमीन कल्टीवेशन के लिए एवेलेबिल होगी ।

The hon. Member opposite can also get consolation from this fact that instead of any person being displaced, additional land is going to be available for cultivation.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the fact that the level of the *Nallah* at the Jamuna end is lower than the river level, what arrangement is the Government making to prevent the water from Jamuna going back into the *Nallah* when the river is full?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not give the details of what exactly is feasible and what is not feasible. All that we intend to do is by way of relief from the trouble due to this *Nallah*.

Hybrid Maize

*590. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1959 on the 10th September, 1956 and state the results so far achieved in regard to the production of hybrid maize in the country?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 116]

Dr. Ram Snbhag Singh: May I know whether the hybrid seed which has been introduced here is giving good results in Indian climate and if so whether there is any proposal to introduce it in the maize growing areas of Bihar?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I can say from my personal experience that it has given excellent results. I have sown the hybrid seed and it has given much better results than the other seed.

Dr. Ram Snbhag Singh: What about the latter part of my question?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is being multiplied and it will be supplied wherever it is needed.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो वर्णशंकर भुट्टा पैदा किया गया है उससे किसानों को क्या लाभ हो रहा है, यानी प्रति एकड़ खेती की उपज में कितनी अधिकता हुई है ?

Mr. Speaker: I think it is *Jarj shankar* and not *varna shankar.*

Dr. P. S. Deshumkh: The increase in production is between 20-40 per cent but the hon. Minister has got 100 per cent more.

Salem-Bangalore Line

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*591. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri S. V. Ramaswami:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 651 on the 6th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the report of engineering survey of the Salem-Bangalore rail link has since been received by the Railway Board;

(b) whether it has been examined by the Board; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Last time when this question was put, we were given the information that the report would be received by the Railway Board sometime in October. May I know why it has not so far been received?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: My hon. friend is aware that this line is about 124 miles long. Surveys have been carried both for metre-gauge and broad-gauge. Very detailed investigations are necessary and we hope that the report will be with us by the end of December.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the engineering surveys that are being conducted are both for broad-gauge as well as for metre-gauge lines?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir.

Shri Narasimhan: In that case what are the alternative routes surveyed and what are the respective estimates?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That will be known as soon as we have the report.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When is the report likely to be got by the Railway Board?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We hope by the end of December.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the Government have any idea of acting on the survey report within the Second Plan period?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am very sorry to inform that there is no such possibility.

Shri Narasimhan: What is the amount spent on the survey so far? What is the budgeted amount?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: For the traffic survey a sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned and for the preliminary engineering survey, a sum of Rs 4,75,000 and odd was sanctioned.

Navigation of Rupnarain River

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*592. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri Barman:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 783 on the 12th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any other model experiment has been done or is proposed to be done to find out how steamers can be made to pass through Kolaghat from Calcutta;

(b) whether it is a fact that fair sized motor launches cannot pass down to Banka down the river Rupnarain;

(c) whether Government are aware that another bridge is under construction to connect the National Highway at Kolaghat; and

(d) if so, whether this fact will also be taken into consideration when the model experiment will be carried on?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No model experiment has been undertaken for this purpose so far, but it is proposed to do so after a large scale new Model of the Hooghly and its tributaries has been set up at the Poona Research Station.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India have sanctioned the construction of a National Highway bridge at Kolaghat.

(d) All relevant factors will be taken into consideration.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact, that after the first model experiment, a spur was made and erosion was stopped? Now, if it is taken away will erosion commence again and if so, what intermediate steps does the Government intend to take so that it may be stopped?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no suggestion to take away this spur at the moment as far as I am aware. The answer to that question can be given only when this new model has been set up and the necessary studies made at the Poona Research Station.

Shri Biren Roy: In view of the fact that.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I did not call the hon. Member. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty

Shri Biren Roy: You have not called, and that is why I put this question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do call the hon. Member He cannot go on like this. I would not call him hereafter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether this model which is to be set up at the Poona Research Institute is to contain all the rivers and tributaries in Bengal or only the area of Midnapore and Rupnarain and its branches?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This new model will be a model of the Hooghly and its tributaries in the lower reaches.

Shri Biren Roy: In view of the fact that the new bridge which has been sanctioned may take many years to be built on account of the paucity of finances, would the Ministry of Communications recommend that the railway bridge which is already in existence and which was used during the war time for traffic by means of asphalt in between the tract be allowed to be used because of the development of that area and so on?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is a suggestion and I will have it examined by the appropriate authorities.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this silting at Kolaghat and in the Rupnarain river has any connection with the increase of Bellary Bar and Rangafala Bar that have been created in the mouth of the Hooghly river?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is very difficult to give an answer to that question till the studies have been completed, but at present the indication seems to be that deterioration of the river has taken place on account of two major factors: one is the spur which was built and the second is that there is not sufficient flow of fresh water, and for this even the Damodar Valley Dams have been partly held accountable. All this will take time before a complete answer can be given.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister assured us that he would take the matter up in regard to the railway bridge being opened to vehicular traffic. May I know whether in his consultations he will include other bridges also, like the Sone?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That question hardly arises out of this specific question about the Rupnarain.

Shrimati Renu Charkravartty: May I know whether the river Vidyadhari is also included within this model experiment?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already stated that in the model experiment all the tributaries of the Hooghly in the lower reaches will be taken.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में औषधीय जड़ी बूटियां

*५९३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २० नवम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०१ के अनुपूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देहरादून की वन-गवेषणा संस्था ने गढ़वाल, देहरादून व टिहरी गढवाल जिलों में औषधीय जड़ी-बूटियों के सर्वेक्षण का जो कार्य प्रारम्भ किया था, उसमें इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सहकार मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : सभा की टेबल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [देखिय परिशिष्ट २, अनुबंध संख्या ११७]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहां तक मुझे ज्ञात है, इस सम्बन्ध में १९५४ से सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक

यह कार्य पूरा होने की आशा की जा रही है और अभी तक इस में तेजी क्यों नहीं लाई गई?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : यह काफ़ी बड़ा काम है और अगर यह १९५४ से शुरू हो चुका है, तो काफ़ी काम हो भी चुका है। इसके लिए अभी कुछ समय और लगेगा, मगर १०५० प्लांट्स की निस्बत इंफर्मेशन इकट्ठी कर ली गई है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जिन जड़ी-बूटियों का पता लगा है और जो उपयोगी जड़ी-बूटियां हैं, क्या उनके विकास और उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में भी कोई योजना बनाई गई है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : वह इस योजना का हिस्सा नहीं है। वह कार्य अलग से लेना पड़ेगा। लेकिन जो नतीजे—रिजल्ट्स—प्राप्त हुए हैं, वे काफ़ी वैल्युएबल और इम्पार्टेन्ट हैं और उनका कुछ न कुछ फ़ायदा उठाया जायेगा।

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether this survey will extend to other States in India also?

Dr. P. S. Deshukh: In times to come it may be, but for the present we have undertaken this proposal at the instance of the U.P. Government.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस सम्बन्ध में क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से परामर्श किया जा रहा है कि जिन जड़ी-बूटियों का पता लगा है, उनका फ़ारमैसियोटिकल या दूसरी तरह का उपयोग किया जा सके ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : खास तौर से तो ऐसा नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन मुझे आशा है कि हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री सतर्क है और वह इन चीजों की तरफ़ ध्यान देगी और इनका फ़ायदा उठाया जा सकेगा।

Co-operative Sugar Mills

*594. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of licences issued so far for establishment of co-operative sugar mills and how many out of those have started the construction work?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): 39 licences have so far been granted for the establishment of Co-operative Sugar Mills. Of these, 8 factories have already gone into production, while another 4 have completed construction work and are expected to catch 1957-58 season. Besides these, 3 factories have started erection work. One of them is expected to have a trial run towards the end of February, 1958.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बिहार और यू० पी० में जिन फ़ैक्टरियों में वर्क स्टार्ट हुआ है, उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : बिहार और यू० पी० में कोई फ़ैक्टरी जारी नहीं हुई है।

श्री हेडा : कुछ दिन पहले यहां पर एक सवाल के जवाब में फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के द्वारा बताया गया था कि आन्ध्र में जो छः को-आपरेटिव शूगर फैक्टरियां खोली जाने वाली थीं, वे इसलिए नहीं खोली जा रही हैं, क्योंकि वहां फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की कठिनाई पड़ी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस कठिनाई को हल करने के लिए—एक ऐसे प्रदेश के लिए, जहां शूगरकेन की काफ़ी बड़ी यील्ड है, क्या कोशिश की जा रही है।

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : यह अरजेंसी स्टेट-वाइज कनसिडर नहीं की जाती है। जो एप्लिकेशन्ज आती हैं, उन पर उनके मैरिट के अनुसार गौर किया जाता है और जितनी मदद हो सकती है, वह दी जाती है।

श्री क० गो० सेन : इन को-आपरेटिव शूगर मिलों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ़ से क्या मदद दी जाती है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : बहुत सब्स्टैंशियल मदद दी जाती है। काश्तकार तो कुल दस, पन्द्रह लाख रुपया इकट्ठा करते हैं।

सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से साठ सत्तर लाख रुपए की मदद दी जाती है।

श्री क० गो० सेन : बिहार में इस समय जो ड्राउट की पोजीशन है और जहां इन को-आपरेटिव शूगर मिलों के शेयर नहीं बिक सके हैं, क्या वहां केन्द्रीय सरकार उनकी मदद को आयेगी ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : यह समस्या हमारे सामने आई नहीं है और न ही किसी ने इसका जिक्र किया है।

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the construction has been delayed owing to the difficulty in the import of machinery, and what are the steps taken by the Government to overcome those difficulties?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Construction is not being delayed. Really the delay is in putting the orders for the factories and there, of course, the foreign exchange question comes in and it will be solved as we go ahead.

Shri Ramakrishnan: May I know whether the orders placed recently on deferred payment basis is going to increase capitalisation by 15 per cent?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir, there is that possibility.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether some of the co-operative factories have been closed down and, if so, their number and the steps taken to restart them?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no instance of any co-operative factory having been closed down.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the progress so far made in the work of co-operative sugar mill in Assam?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Assam factory is making good progress, and I think we are expecting it to go into production by next year.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Government will give assistance to the three co-operative sugar factories that are proposed to be put up in the Madras State?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir, whatever assistance is contemplated will be given. Provided they come early enough before we have exhausted all our resources, we will certainly render the assistance.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, may I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must all of them get up simultaneously so that I will bear in mind and choose the various Members. I was just thinking of closing this question and passing on to the next question, when an hon. Member with experience now gets up. All right, she may put the question.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, in view of the fact that we have been hearing so much about shortage of food and the desirability of bringing the maximum acreage under food production, does the Government propose to limit further construction of sugar mills so that more acreage does not come under sugarcane production?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): That is a very controversial question, because one acre of sugarcane crop gives 1·3 tons of sugar which gives ample energy to the people, and sugarcane is by no means something which should be discouraged.

श्री रघुनाथ सिं : अभी एक उत्तर में कहा गया है कि यू० पी० और बिहार में जहां शूगर सब से ज्यादा उत्पादित होती है, कोई वर्क स्टार्ट नहीं किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका कारण क्या है और लाइसेन्स क्यों नहीं दिया गया ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : लाइसेन्स दिया गया, लेकिन वहां के आदमी न चलाना चाहें, तो डंडे से तो कोई चला नहीं सकता।

Shri Biren Roy: May I put one question?

Mr. Speaker: No, I will call him another time. We will now go to the next question.

Training in Warehousing

*597. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 907 on 26th August, 1957 in respect of training in warehousing and state:

(a) whether the Committee has since made its recommendations;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) whether they have been accepted by the Government?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee are as under:—

(i) Since about a dozen warehouses are to be started in the country before the current kharif crops are harvested, the required field staff *viz.* (1) warehousemen, (2) Technical Assistant-*cum*-graders and (3) Accountant Assistants will be recruited immediately by calling for applications by advertisement.

(ii) Training of a period of four weeks may be given to the selected candidates.

(c) The Committee was appointed by the Central Warehousing Corporation and its recommendations were made to that Body. The question of their acceptance by Government does not arise.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether either the National Development and Warehousing Boards or Corporations have been constituted in each State; if so, what assistance has been given to each State for purchasing the share capital?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The maximum assistance will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10 lakhs, and Rs. 19 lakhs are contributed by State Governments. About half a dozen States are taking steps for establishing warehousing corporations.

Shri Sanganna: May I know what kind of development schemes are to be financed from the grant that they will get from this Corporation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It will be difficult for me to give all the items where grants and assistance can be given.

Resettlement of Landless Workers

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*598. { **Shri Halder:** / **Shri Easwara Iyer:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1543 on the 11th September, 1957 and state the progress made towards the resettlement of landless workers in different States?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 118].

Shri Halder: May I know what steps have the Government taken in respect of those who have become practically jobless due to drought?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Each State Government has its own plans. In the Second Plan there is a provision for Rs. 3,64,00,000. About nine States have got their own schemes to settle these landless labourers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The statement only gives an account of about six States which have resettled landless workers. May I know if these are the only schemes that have been submitted, or, whether there are other schemes and what is the number of States?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: These are the only States that had schemes in the first Plan, but in the second Plan the number has increased and nine States have schemes.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know how many of these landless workers have been settled in government land and how many in Bhoodan lands?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In the first Plan, the Central Government settled about 2,000 labourers in our own reclaimed areas. For the States, the exact figure has been given in my reply

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know what is the amount so far given to the State Governments for settling these landless labourers on the land?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I have stated that we have a Plan provision of Rs 3,64,00,000. I am prepared to place on the Table the details of the various States and the money which we have given to them.

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन का ग्राम स्वास्थ्य सम्मेलन

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*६०० { **श्री श्रीनारायण दास :**
श्री संगण्णा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत मे विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के तत्वावधान मे हाल ही मे हुए ग्राम स्वास्थ्य सम्मेलन मे भारत सम्बन्धी किन किन समस्याओ पर विचार किया गया ;

(ख) उक्त सम्मेलन मे जिन भारतीय प्रतिनिधियो ने भाग लिया था, उन्होने क्या भारत सरकार के सामने कोई विचार अथवा सुझाव रखे है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनके मुख्य मुख्य सुझाव क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) सम्मेलन ने ग्राम स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम, सामुदायिक विकास क्षेत्रो में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओ, ग्राम स्वास्थ्य के लिए कर्मचारी-प्रशिक्षण, स्वास्थ्य-स्थितियों आदि मामलो के बारे में विचार किया, जो विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशियाई क्षेत्र के सभी देशो के सामान्य हित के विषय हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : क्या इस सम्मेलन ने जो विचार विमर्श किया उसके फलस्वरूप हिन्दुस्तान के देहाती क्षेत्रो मे जो स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था है उसमे कुछ परिवर्तन होने वाला है, यदि है, तो किस दिशा मे ?

श्री करमरकर . हिन्दुस्तान मे जो अभी कार्यक्रम शुरू है, उनका आदर परिषद् ने किया और जो कार्यक्रम हमारे यहा चलते हैं इस विचार विमर्श से उनकी ठीक तरह से चलाने मे कुछ सुविधा भी होगी।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : क्या इस सम्मेलन की कार्रवाई के विवरण, विशेष कर उन बातो का जो कि हिन्दुस्तान से ताल्लुक रखती है, को एक प्रति सभा के पटल पर रखी जा रही ?

श्री करमरकर जब तैयार हो जाएगी, तब रख दी जाएगी।

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether family planning was one of the subjects discussed at this Conference and, if so, with what result?

Shri Karmarkar: They were rather touchy about this question of family planning programme, because every country has not been able to adopt this programme. Since there has been a consensus about the subjects that were discussed, in fact, we on our side referred to this family planning programme also But it was not one of the subjects directly discussed though everybody seemed to be agreed upon the programme.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether a survey of the rural health conditions in the country has been undertaken by Government and, if so, what is the result?

Shri Karmarkar: Roundabout the Ramnagar project area near Bangalore, a detailed survey has been undertaken and one of the results that has been found out there about

the village conditions is that the morbidity, physical or mental, is less in the rural areas than in corresponding urban areas.

Electrification of Railways

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*601. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the electrification programe of the Railways on different zones during the Second Plan has progressed; and

(b) the amount spent and the total likely foreign exchange contents of the electrification programme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The position regarding progress on electrification of various zones is as follows:—

Eastern and South Eastern Railways:

Work is progressing satisfactorily on section Howrah-Burdwan & Tarakeshwar-Sheoraphuli sections. First Electric train on Howrah-Sheoraphuli section is expected to be run by the end of this month.

For the remaining sections Technical Associates have been appointed. An order for first batch of 100 locomotives has been placed. Tender notice in connection with the Overhead Equipment has been issued in the press. An Engineer-in-Chief also has been appointed.

Central Railway:

Estimates prepared by the Railway are under examination.

Southern Railway:

Civil Engineering works on the scheme is in progress.

(b) Rs. 7·75 crores have been spent so far. Foreign Exchange required for Electrification is about 70% of the entire cost.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why only three zones have been taken up for this purpose? Why have the other zones been left out? Are there any financial or technical difficulties standing in the way?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): This question has been raised several times in the House and even during the budget debate and the matter has been explained in great detail. We are taking up electrification in those areas where the traffic is very heavy and there is not much line capacity, so that the traffic could be lifted by increasing capacity by electrification.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: As per the statement of the hon. Deputy Minister, we have spent only nine per cent of the total amount allocated under the second Plan for electrification. May I know whether we would be able to complete the electrification of Igatpuri-Bhusaval section and also the Tambaram-Villupuram section by the end of this Plan period?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This is the actual expenditure that has been incurred here. As a matter of fact, we have made a total commitment of Rs. 23·27 crores up till now. The total estimated expenditure for electrification of these railways is Rs. 80 crores. Out of that we have made a commitment of Rs. 23·27 crores. Provided the foreign exchange difficulty is not there, the railways expect to complete the programmes of electrification by the end of the second Five Year Plan period.

Shri A. C. Guha: In view of the fact that the traffic in the Sealdah section of the Eastern Railway is very, very congested and heavy, is there any possibility of taking up that section during the second Plan period?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am afraid, no.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know when it is likely to be taken up?

श्री त्रिभुवन सिंह : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जहां पर ज्यादा भीड़ रहती है, उसका भी ख्याल किया जाएगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि छपरा से लेकर मुजफ्फरपुर तक जो उत्तर रेलवे में हैं और जहां पर छतों पर चढ़ कर लोग चलते हैं, कुछ खयाल किया जाएगा ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जहां तक पैसेंजर्स का सवाल है, भीड़ बहुत से सैक्शंस पर है । और वहां के लोगों को तो कुछ छत पर चढ़ने की आदत भी हो गई है । लेकिन मैंने यह कहा था कि जहां पर गुड्स ट्रेफिक के लिए ज्यादा हमको आवश्यकता है, वहां पर पहले इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन जारी होगा ।

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know what progress has been made in regard to the Tambaram-Villupuram electrification line and whether it will be completed during the second Five Year Plan period?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It has been stated in the reply itself that on the Southern Railway civil engineering works on the scheme is in progress and we hope to complete that scheme during the course of the second Five Year Plan period.

Shri Tyagi: Is it part of the core of the Five Year Plan?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will look into the Plan.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know whether it forms part of the core of the Plan and an essential part of the Plan.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will read the Plan.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know it.

Shri Frank Anthony: The core is not known.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he ask him? I have already stated that whatever is available in printed literature here, the hon. Members need not ask questions regarding them. They can look into them.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Some of our employees have been sent abroad for training. May I know if some more will be sent to undergo training for this electrification?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The requisite number of employees will be given the training either abroad or here to man the electrification schemes.

Tape Relay Machines

*602. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tape Relay Machines in the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) whether any defect has been noted so far in their working; and

(c) the future plans with regard to these Tape Relay Machines?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Bombay C.T.O. is the only telegraph office where the tape relay arrangement is in operation.

(b) There is no technical defect in the system but the traffic handling capacity of the system needs to be increased in order to get the full benefit from it.

(c) It is proposed to introduce the system at New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

Shri Heda: May I know whether there was any breakdown in the machinery and if so, what was the delay in sending the telegrams?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not exactly aware of the break-down, but there was some teething trouble when the system was first put up. But one of the German engineers who were responsible for the installation of this machine came and looked into it. The system is now working. We are proposing to augment the capacity and production of this system.

Shri Heda: May I know the capacity of this machinery in terms of so many telegrams per minute or in terms of working for so many hands?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I require notice because it depends on so many factors.

Shri Heda: Regarding the future programme, may I know how much foreign exchange is involved and whether that has been already arranged for?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The cost of this scheme for each of the two places Calcutta and Delhi will be Rs. 25 lakhs for each station, but it will depend definitely on the availability of foreign exchange.

Erosion Protection Works to Taki Town

*603. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1168 on the 26th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have forwarded any estimates for the works recommended by the Central Water and Power Commission for erosion protection works to Taki Town in 24 Parganas;

(b) whether any amount has been sanctioned for this project from the flood protection funds allotted to West Bengal Government by the Central Government; and

(c) If so, how much?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal forwarded a short-term bank protection scheme. This scheme has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000 for Central loan assistance under the flood control programme. As regards long-term protection measures, the State Government have under examination an estimate for investigations and surveys required for carrying out model experiments.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Certain short-term schemes were forwarded to the Central Water and Power Commission for this very area. May I know whether the amount sanctioned, namely, Rs. 60 lakhs, stated by the hon. Minister is the amount sanctioned for this very scheme or whether a new short-term scheme has been put forward by the West Bengal Government?

Shri S. K. Patil: The amount is for this scheme. So far as the immediate work was concerned, this sum was sanctioned. So far as the other recommendations of the C.W.P.C. Special Officer are concerned, they are under investigation. When the investigation is over, surely the West Bengal Government will look after them. If any necessity for Central assistance arises, it will be considered.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we to understand that there are two investigations proceeding, one regarding the short-term scheme proposed by the C.W.P.C. and the other, a long-term scheme for flood protection work in this area?

Shri S. K. Patil: There are two schemes no doubt. But even among the short-term schemes, there are certain aspects which require investigation and which will cost a lot of money.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Does the C.W.P.C. consider the Rs. 60 lakh-scheme submitted by the West Bengal Government suitable for preventing erosion for the time being?

Shri S. K. Patil: What ultimately it will cost is difficult to say; it will take time. But surely, this sum of Rs. 60,000 is only to begin with. The hon. Member referred to a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am very sorry; I did not catch him. He said Rs. 60,000, but I thought it was Rs. 60 lakhs. I am sorry. May I ask whether the Central Government has sanctioned the required amount asked for by the West Bengal Government?

Shri S. K. Patil: We have sanctioned from year after year for three years about Rs. 210 lakhs, while the West Bengal Government has already spent Rs. 226·81 lakhs. That will be adjusted against the Rs. 70 lakhs which is the amount earmarked for 1957. But, as I said, so far as these particular suggestions of the Special Officer, C.W.P.C. about flood protection in Taki are concerned, if they cost more, surely it will be a matter both for the West Bengal Government and the Government of India to see, and that is under investigation.

Rice

*604. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of rice is still on the high side in the Southern Rice Zone inspite of the availability of Kuruvai Crop in Tanjore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any remedial measures will be taken to ease the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The prices of rice in Southern Rice Zone, though still somewhat high, do not compare unfavourably with certain other important rice producing and consuming areas such as West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Assam etc. The prices are now steady with a downward trend and are likely to ease down further after the main crop is harvested. The situation is under constant watch, and any further action found necessary will be taken from time to time.

Shri Narasimhan: What is the position since the kuruvai crop?

Shri A. M. Thomas: My hon. friend is probably referring to Madras State. It will be found that the prices have come down considerably during the month of October. In Kumbakonam, it was Rs. 20-8-0 last year during this part of the year; now it is Rs. 18-8-0 in Madras last year it was Rs. 19.87, now it is Rs. 18·28; in Tirunelveli last year by this time it was Rs. 16, but this year it is Rs. 17-8-0.

Shri Narasimhan: May I know whether the Madras Government have represented that notwithstanding their being in the rice zone, the Madras State itself is loosing considerably to adjoimng States without proportionate gain from the other areas of the zone and may I know whether they have asked for any remedial measures?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Yes, Sir; the Madras Government have complained that there is a substantial transport of rice from Tanjore District to Kerala and they have suggested that the export of rice from the Tanjore District should be banned. That is a question which requires consideration from more than one point of view, because there is the view-point of the Kerala Government also. We have not taken any decision on that.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether the proposal of moving Nellore variety rice from Andhra Pradesh to Madras has materialised and if not, what steps will be taken to supplement the deficiency?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Nellore rice is moving to Madras.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: At what rate?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is reported that only about 11,500 tons have recently moved.

Shri Panigrahi: The hon Deputy Minister mentioned all the rice-producing areas, but he forgot to mention Orissa. May I know how the price in Madras compares with the price in Orissa?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The price in Orissa is the lowest.

Shri Heda: Are Government aware of the fact that in the delta area of Andhra Pradesh, they are not able to get adequate number of wagons and therefore they are not able to export even in the zone?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There has been some temporary difficulty on account of breaches and there has been loss of capacity to a considerable extent. The millers at one stage non-co-operated with the purchase organisation so that we lost much of the capacity which we could have moved by rail.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know the total quantity of paddy procured from the merchants of Andhra districts after the zones were fixed and announced?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Rice about 60,000 tons.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Madras Government wrote to the Central Government to seal off the State in order to prevent the export of rice from the State?

Shri A. M. Thomas: My senior colleague has answered the question. If one goes through the recommendation of the Foodgrain Inquiry Committee, it will be found that it is said there that the zonal arrangement has worked satisfactorily and it is not desirable to disturb the zonal arrangement at present.

Delhi Municipal Committee

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*605. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Dr. Sushila Nayar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to extend the term of the Delhi Municipal Committee which expires on the 25th November, 1957; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the period of extension?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The existing members of the Committee continue in office for the present.

(b) The Joint Committee of Parliament has already presented its report on the Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill, 1957 and it is hoped that the Bill will be passed during the current session. Pending a review of the position in the light of the essential requirements of the measures to be taken preparatory to the establishment of the Corporation, it has not been considered desirable to disturb the existing arrangements.

श्री वाजपेयी : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि नये कारपोरेशन का निर्माण आगामी मार्च तक सम्भव नहीं होगा, यह जो सदस्य काम कर रहे हैं उनकी अवधि मार्च तक क्यों नहीं बढ़ाई गई है, इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री करमरकर : उनकी टर्म आज के लिए बढ़ाई गई है ।

Besides this we have no further information to add.

Shri Vajpayee: My question has not been replied. May I explain? The new Corporation will not be set up before March next. What are the reasons due to which the time-limit of the Members now working has not been extended up to March next?

Mr. Speaker: It is extended.

Shri Karmarkar: That reply stands.

Shri Vajpayee: It has been extended for one month only.

Shri Karmarkar: I should not think so. I speak subject to correction; I think it is extended for the time being. I should like to have notice on that point.

Fruit Preservation Factory in Kulu Valley

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*609. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any scheme from the Punjab Government for the installation of a fruit preservation factory in Kulu Valley;

(b) the amount of grant or subsidy asked for by the Punjab Government for the purpose; and

(c) the stage at which it stands?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) A grant of Rs. 3,04,700/- and a loan of Rs. 1,90,000/-.

(c) Since the scheme submitted by the State Government does not conform to the pattern qualifying for financial assistance, they have been asked to recast the same. The revised scheme is awaited.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know on what date the scheme was referred back to the Punjab Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not give the date. But there was no delay on our part.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know by what time the report will be received from the Punjab Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is not possible for me to say when the Punjab Government will send the revised schemes As soon as they do it, we will expedite it.

Shri Dasappa: In what respect does the scheme, which is already submitted, not come up to the pattern which the hon. Minister has in view?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They provide for a grant, which is not in accord with the scheme. Our pattern is to give a loan, which will be advanced to the State Government and the State Government will be responsible for its repayment. The loan will be given up to a maximum of 50 per cent., subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7 lakhs. There is no provision for grant and the scheme submitted by the Punjab Government aked for grants.

Shri Ham Raj: May I know the pattern which the Punjab Government wanted and what was the pattern which the Central Government had in view?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have said that. In their scheme they have provided for a grant and there is no provision in our scheme for grant; we have provision only for loans.

Oil-seeds Prices

*611. **Shri Kasliwal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of oil-seeds have recently risen enormously;

(b) if so, what are the causes; and

(c) the steps, Government propose to take to bring down the prices?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 119].

Shri Kasliwal: In reply to question (b), several reasons have been given. May I know whether it is not a fact that the rise in the price of oil-seeds was also largely due to the speculative activities indulged in by members of the Bombay Oil-seeds Exchange?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There is not so much of abnormal rise. There is a little rise. That is mainly due to the drought conditions in Saurashtra and other parts of Gujarat. The price has been affected by the adverse conditions in oil-seeds production. The report of the shortfall in production in Canada and USA is also one of the reasons. Regarding the doubt of the hon. Member about speculation, the Forward Markets Commission has set a margin with effect from the 14th of this month to have check over this speculation.

Shri Kasliwal: After the imposition of this margin on the 14th November, what is the percentage of fall in the price of oil-seeds?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is too early to say. In the beginning there

was a bullish tendency. Now it is erratic.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि लाखों मन तेल वेस्ट बंगाल से ईस्ट पाकिस्तान को स्मगल हो रहा है ।

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have no information about smuggling. But there is a little smuggling of everything in the border and action is being taken in the matter.

Alarm Chain

*612. **Shri B. Das Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the alarm-chain apparatus on up Howrah-Adra-Chakradaharpur passenger train on the South-Eastern Railway has been blanked off from the 20th July, 1957 by the Railway authorities;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) what alternative arrangement for emergency has been made in this long-distance running train?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) The frequent pulling of the alarm chain and the consequent detention to the train, causing serious inconvenience to passengers and repercussion on the running of other train as well.

(c) The vacuum brake remains operative on the train engine, in the Guard's brake van and in compartments set part for ladies. Also the guards and the engine crew have instructions to be specially vigilent and to stop the train when so required.

Shri B. Das Gupta: May I know in how many long-distance trains, not local, has the alarm chain apparatus been blanked off?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The hon. Member put the question in respect of only one train. I shall require a separate notice for this.

Shri Sujakar: May I know whether this is the only train in which the alarm chain apparatus has been blanked off?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No. There are several others.

Railway Protection Force

*613. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Protection Force has been established in the South Eastern Railways;

(b) if so, the date of its establishment; and

(c) the name of its headquarters?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) It was established on the 1st August 1955, when the South Eastern Railway was formed.

(c) Calcutta.

Delhi Ahmedabad Air Service

*614. **Shri K. U. Parmar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from businessmen and industrialists of Ahmedabad for Air Service from Ahmedabad to Delhi and *vice versa;*

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to start a bi-weekly Air Service from Ahmedabad to Delhi and *vice versa* in the near future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Certain representations had been received against the curtailment of the Delhi-Jaipur-Jodhpur-Ahmedabad-Rajkot air service beyond Jaipur with effect from 14th April, 1957 and replies had been given that the curtailment was necessitated by the poor traffic on the route.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether this curtailment is leading to under-utilisation of air-craft because it stops at Jaipur for six hours and how this loss is going to be made up?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is a proposal, which is being examined, whether the Delhi-Jaipur service may be extended to Udaipur and Ahmedabad That is under consideration

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is there a proposal that the Delhi-Jaipur service should touch Agra also?

Shri Humayun Kabir. Agra will be connected with the Delhi Jaipur service

Shri Kasliwal May I know whether the question of connecting Ahmedabad by air is being considered?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Ahmedabad is connected by air

Shri K U Parmar There is no air service on Delhi Ahmedabad line or *vice-versa*

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is a connection between Ahmedabad and Bombay Then there are a number of services between Bombay and Delhi

Shri K. U Parmar. My question was whether there is an air service between Delhi and Ahmedabad or not

Shri Humayun Kabir. There is at present no direct link The service was there before But because the traffic is very inadequate, it has not been possible to maintain it

Volunteers for Postal Services

***615. Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1304 on the 29th August, 1957 regarding volunteers for postal services and state whether the required information regarding the postal strike has been collected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Not yet; reports from a few circles are awaited

Shri B. C. Mullick: How much more time will the Government take to get the information?

Shri Raj Bahadur. We have received information from some circles Information from West Bengal U P and Bihar are awaited

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या मैं जान सकता हू कि जो यह स्वयम्सेवक लोग आए थे, उन को कुछ पुरस्कार भी दिया गया था, या वे ऐसे ही स्वेच्छा से आए थे ?

श्री राज बहादुर स्वयम्सेवक बहुधा सेवा की भावना से ही आए थे । मैं समझता हू कि कोई खास पुरस्कार पुरस्कार के रूप म नही दिया गया ।

Aerodrome at Forbusiganj

***616. Shri Mohammed Tahir:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an aerodrome is being constructed at Forbusiganj in Purnea District in Bihar,

(b) if so, whether land has been acquired for the said purpose and this land includes a graveyard,

(c) whether there is any proposal to release the graveyard from being acquired for the purpose of aerodrome, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The land has been acquired for the purpose, but according to the records available with the Government, there is no graveyard within the aerodrome boundary The State Government have, however, been asked to furnish a report in this matter.

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Water and Drainage Schemes for Calcutta

*617. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 409 on the 29th July 1957 and state:

(a) whether the fuller details for (i) water supply; and (ii) drainage for Calcutta have since been received from the State Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The details of the scheme are under technical scrutiny of the Public Health Engineering Organisation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how much the scheme is going to cost?

Shri Karmarkar: As against Rs. 225 lakhs, West Bengal has sent schemes to the value of Rs. 145 lakhs. It was received by us in March 1957.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether similar schemes will be sanctioned for other big-size towns in India?

Shri Karmarkar: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Will similar schemes be undertaken and grants given for other similarly situated towns in India?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of what the hon. Minister has stated, that is, the scheme has been submitted by the West Bengal Government to the Central Government in March 1957, may I know how much longer time will they take for finalisation and sanction of the schemes?

Shri Karmarkar: We sent them back for comments of the West Bengal Government. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Calcutta had a talk with me and with my esteemed colleague, the Finance Minister. Then we asked them to tell us in view of the paucity of funds to give us an idea of the committed expenditure which we promised to stand this year. The committed expenditure that has been communicated to us is Rs. 20·50 lakhs. That is how the matter stands at present.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Chlorine Gas Leakage in Station Yard

*595. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ten persons became unconscious and some cattle were killed on the 29th September, 1957 night at Ajani Railway yard due to the leakage of chlorine gas from a cylinder in transit;

(b) whether Government have any information as to who placed those cylinders in an open wagon;

(c) whether it was a dangerous and explosive article;

(d) if so, whether it was booked with proper care and safety; and

(e) what action Government have taken in this regard in order to avert repetition of such incidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No person became unconscious, 11 heads of cattle were killed.

(b) It is permissible to load chlorine drums in open wagons and these drums were placed in an open wagon by the railway staff at Viramgam transhipment point.

(c) Liquefied or compressed chlorine comes under the category of "Dangerous Goods".

(d) The booking was done with proper care. Stowing in the wagon at Viramgam Transhipment Point, however, was to some extent not in accordance with extant rules.

(e) General instructions already exist in the matter. Also, the reports of the enquiries made by the Railway officers and by the Inspector of Explosives concerned are under examination and further action, as necessary, will be taken.

Postal Savings Bank Accounts

*596. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangement has been made for villagers to open Savings Bank Accounts in Village Post Offices manned by Extra Departmental Staff;

(b) if so, whether the response of the people is encouraging; and

(c) the approximate number of accounts opened in Bihar so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Arrangements already exist.

(b) Fairly encouraging.

(c) 4,32,949 upto the close of the financial year 1956-57.

Air Service to Assam

*599. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to provide cheaper than existing IAC Air Transport for Assam-Manipur and Tripura; and

(b) the steps taken to establish or assist to establish an airline in and for the Assam area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) It is not economically feasible to provide air transport for Assam, Manipur and Tripura at rates substantially different from those charged by the Indian Airlines Corporation.

(b) The question does not arise as Indian Airlines Corporation is operating in the area under the terms of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

Publicity by Indian Airlines Corporation

*606. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the amount spent by the Indian Airlines Corporation during each of the last two years on advertisements?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Madras-Rangoon Steamer Service

*607. **Shri V. Raju:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the stoppage of the ship service from Madras to Rangoon *via* Visakhapatnam; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to resume this service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 120].

Consolidation of Land Holdings

*608. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been given to the State Governments relating to common grazing grounds in the villages where consolidation of land holdings is going on; and

(b) if so, with what effect?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Attention of the State Governments has been drawn to the importance of reserving lands for objects of common utility and community purposes during consolidation proceedings. Provisions of Punjab and U.P. provide for reservation for grazing grounds according to local needs.

(b) The matter is under consideration of State Governments.

Purchase of Railways Sleepers

*610. **Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have decided recently to purchase about 22 lakh wooden sleepers from foreign countries like Australia, Brazil, Canada, East Africa, Malaya and the Philippines;

(b) whether any orders have already been placed with foreign suppliers;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange that would be needed for these purchase; and

(d) the reasons for not utilising our own timber resources in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes; global tenders have been invited for this purpose.

(b) Yes—an exploratory order for supply of about one and a half lakh numbers of wooden sleepers has been placed on Australia.

(c) About Rs. 6·25 crores approximately.

(d) Our demand for sleepers is vastly in excess of what local resources can yield.

रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजरों का सम्मेलन

*६१८. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने अगस्त और सितम्बर, १९५७ में विभिन्न रेलवे महाखंडों के जनरल मैनेजरों का सम्मेलन बुलाया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने कौन कौन से मुख्य निर्णय किये ; और

(ग) वे अब तक किस हद तक कार्यान्वित किये जा चुके हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). इन बैठकों में रेलवे के मसलों और समान नीति (Common Po) के मामलों पर विचार किया जाता है । इन बैठकों में जो सवाल उठाये जाते हैं उन पर विभागीय छान-बीन और कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

Sale of Water by D.V.C. to Industrial Concerns

*619. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of water at present being sold by the Damodar Valley Corporation to various industrial concerns in that area; and

(b) at what rate?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) At present, about 2,000,000 gallons of water are being sold quarterly.

(b) (1) For domestic purposes, at one anna for 1,000 gallons.

(2) For industrial purposes, at one anna and six pies for 1,000 gallons.

International Maritime Law Conference

*620. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tenth Session of the Diplomatic Conference on International Maritime Law met in the Senate House, Brussels on the 30th September, 1957 to discuss the draft text of an International Convention limiting shipowner's liability; and

(b) whether India was represented at the Conference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 121].

Bharatpur Factory

*621. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the factory going to be completed at Bharatpur for manufacturing goods wagons will also manufacture underframes for passenger coaches;

(b) what will be the average output of frames for passenger coaches every year from this factory; and

(c) whether those will be established in co-operation or with the help of some other foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The firm has been granted licence for the manufacture of 300 coaching underframes and 1000 wagons per annum

(c) Not known to the Ministry of Railways.

Rural Family Planning

*622. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to train social workers to be attached to family planning centres in rural areas;

(b) whether such training has been entrusted to non-official volunteer organisations; and

(c) if so, whether any grant is given to them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) This does not arise in view of the reply to part (b) above.

Survey of Assam Rivers for Hydro-Electric Schemes

*623. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a hydro-electric survey was conducted on the River Manas in Assam; and

(b) if so, the present position of that scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). Air photography of Manas River has been completed and silt observations carried out. Further investigations are to be carried out to determine the hydro-electric potential of the river and to fix the dam site.

Line from Baraset to Hasnabad

*624. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1423 on the 3rd September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have sent its formal approval to the final alignment of the broad gauge line from Baraset to Hasnabad *via* Basirhat;

(b) how far the work of land acquisition has proceeded and when approximately the actual construction of the railway line is likely to begin;

(c) whether construction of any houses and buildings has started; and

(d) if so, what portion of the allotted Rs. 30 lakhs in the budget this year has been spent?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir; but their approval to the station sites is still awaited.

(b) Gazette Notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act has been published on 30-10-57 for acquisition of land on the first six miles of the line. Land plans for the full length of the line have been

recently submitted to the State Government. They may require modification if any of the station sites are altered. Starting of construction is subject to final approval the relevant details by the State Government and their assurance that once the execution of the work has been let out there will be no difficulty in obtaining possession of the land.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) The expenditure incurred on this work upto 30-9-1957 is Rs. 76,000. The budget provision is Rs. 10 lakhs and not Rs. 30 lakhs.

Sinking of Indian Ship

*625. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Indian sailing boat sailing from Mangalore to Laccadive Islands has sunk off the Mangalore coast;

(b) if so, whether any member of the crew has been drowned in the mishap;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of members of the crew were saved by a Pakistani ship 'Oceanic Endeavour';

(d) if so, how many of them were saved and whether they have come to India;

(e) the circumstances in which this accident took place;

(f) what are the other details about this mishap; and

(g) the steps taken for rescue of the crew and the ship?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) to (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 122.]

Private Housing Colonies in Delhi

*626. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1176 on the 26th August, 1957 and state:

(a) how many applications for private housing colonies in the controlled areas of Delhi have been granted during 1957; and

(b) how many applications are still pending?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Nine.

(b) Forty-nine.

Sewage Treatment Plant in Delhi

*627. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sullage water discharged from the sewage treatment plant near Coronation Pillar, Delhi is badly affecting the health of the residents of Gopalpur, Barari, Dhirpur and several other villages of Delhi State; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any action to protect the health of those villagers?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Removal of Fish Plates near Pilibhit Bridge

*628. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a villager on the 10th October, 1957 saved the lives of nearly 1000 passengers of the 151 N.E.R. Passenger train near the Pilibhit Bridge, by informing the driver to stop the train as some fish plates had been removed; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was held to ascertain as to who were responsible for the removal of the fish plates?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) On the 10th October, 1957, one Gangaman of the North Eastern Railway found that fish bolts of a rail joint on Bridge No. 274-A had sheared. The bridge lies between Shahi and Pilibhit stations on Bareilly-Mailani section of Lucknow Region. He exhibited danger signal by raising his hands up and the Driver stopped the approaching train No. 451 Up (not 151) Passenger about 100 Yards short of the bridge. This was at about 7·48 hrs.

(b) Yes; Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Izatnagar made an enquiry on the spot. Fish plate bolts appear to have sheared during the passage of No. 308 Dn. Express which left Pilibhit at 5·19 hrs. and passed through Shahi station at 5·40 hours on that date.

Steamer Service

*629. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steamer Service between Paleza Ghat and Digha Ghat in the North-Eastern Railway Zone has been stopped;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this has happened; and

(c) whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to re-start this Steamer Service?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 123].

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Khawai-Kalachara Road

778. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of the Khawai-Kalachara road is very bad for vehicular traffic; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve its condition?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Vehicular traffic can pass over the Khawai-Kalachara village road during fair weather but the katcha road surface deteriorates during rainy season.

(b) It is proposed to improve the road during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Amarpur and Agartala Road link

779. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give priority to the construction of the road linking up Amarpur with the Headquarters at Agartala; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Amarpur will be linked with Agartala through Agartala-Teliamura-Amarpur road and Agartala-Udaipur-Amarpur road.

The Agartala-Teliamura and Agartala-Udaipur sections of these routes already exist.

The Teliamura-Amarpur and Udaipur-Amarpur sections are proposed to be completed during the Second Plan period.

Food Adulteration in Agartala

780. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food adulteration cases detected by the Municipal Health authorities of Agartala Tripura during 1957 so far;

(b) the number of cases in which the accused persons have been punished for such adulteration; and

(c) the steps contemplated to stop food adulteration?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) With a view to exercise an effective check on the adulteration of food stuffs, the Tripura Administration have appointed by notification in the Tripura Gazette dated the 9th October, 1957, Public Analyst, Licensing Authority, Food (Health) Authority and Food Inspectors under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

Derailment of Wagons

781. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that seven loaded wagons and one brake-van of an express train went off the rail and capsized between Muli Road and Digsar station on Rajkot Surendranagar Section of the Western Railway on the 10th October, 1957; and

(b) if so, what are the causes of the derailments?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) On 10th October, 1957, at about 8·20 hours while 543 Up Express Goods train was running between Muli Roard and Digsar station on Viramgam-Rajkot section of Western Railway, seven loaded wagons and one Brake van derailed and capsized at mile 90/1.

(b) The Enquiry Committee instituted into the accident have expressed in their findings that the derailment was due to breakage of Left Back Spring of Wagon No. NR CL 7651.

Train Accident

782. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty wagons of a goods train proceeding from Arsikere to Bangalore were derailed and capsized shortly before midnight on the 9th October, 1957 between Honnavalli Road and Tiptur Stations on the Arsikere and Bangalore section of the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, what are the causes of the derailment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) On 9th October, 1957, at about 23·10 hours, while No. 2950 Goods Train was on the run, the third vehicle from the engine derailed and capsized; as a result 18 other vehicles behind the third vehicle also derailed and capsized at mile 121/11-16 between Honnavalli Road and Tiptur stations on the Southern Railway.

(b) The accident was due to:

(i) mis-marshalling of 2 train-piped vehicles within vaccum-braked vehicles,

(ii) abnormal application of brake while the train was rolling down in 1 in 100 gradient.

Theft of Copper Wires

784. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme undertaken for eliminating thefts of telephone and telegraph copper wires; and

(b) the States where such activities are rampant?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 124].

Cultivable Land in Manipur

785. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total area under cultivation in Manipur at present;

(b) the area under irrigation;

(c) the area of cultivable waste land; and

(d) the area under forest?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). Since the territory has not so far been surveyed, no reliable statistics are available.

Cooperative Sugar Factories in Andhra

786. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Government of India from Andhra Pradesh for the grant of licences to open co-operative sugar factories during the year 1956-57;

(b) how many licences have been granted during above period; and

(c) the names of the places?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Two applications were received during 1956-57 for establishment of Co-operative Sugar Factories at Payakoraopeta, Distt. Visakhapatnam, and Eluru, Distt. West Godavari, in Andhra Pradesh. The former, which was for establishing a factory by shifting an idle plant, was sanctioned on 26th October, 1957 and the latter was rejected.

(b) and (c). Licences were granted in 1956-57 for the establishment of five cooperative sugar factories at following places:—

1. Tehsil Chodavaram, Distt. Visakhapatnam.
2. Tehsil Srikakulam, Distt. Srikakulam.
3. Palakole, Distt. West Godavari.
4. Tehsil Hindupur, Distt. Anantapur.
5. Chittoor, Distt. Chittoor.

The applications for these were received before 1st April, 1956.

Conference of National Harbour Board

787. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the problems discussed in the Conference of National Harbour Board in August,-September, 1957 at Kandla and the recommendations made by them; and

(b) the steps taken to implement those recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-398/57]

State Road Transport Commissioners Conference

788. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table containing the decisions of the State Road Transport Commissioners Conference held at Chandigarh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Hon. Member has presumably in mind the Conference of the representatives of State Transport Undertakings held at Chandigarh in October, 1957. The proceedings of this Conference are under preparation and will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

Sanitary Arrangements in Andaman Islands

789. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the spread of any diseases in the Andaman Islands due to lack of sanitary arrangements; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for preventing it?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There had been cases of polio and influenza in the islands but this cannot be attributed to the lack of sanitary arrangements.

(b) Does not arise.

Slum Advisory Committee for Delhi

790. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 999 on the 29th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any further meetings have been held by the Slum Advisory Committee for Delhi; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Water Supply for Mehrauli

791. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a representation from the Delhi Administration for the grant of a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Notified Area Committee, Mehrauli to enable it to implement a scheme to provide filtered water in that area; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sulpha-Drugs

792. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of Sulpha-drugs imported during the First Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the total value of recognised Sulpha-drugs made in India during the period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Rs. 4,33,86,809.

(b) The total value of Sulpha-drugs manufactured in the country is approximately Rs. 17,89,560/.

Anti-T.B. Work

793. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the amount spent by the Central Government on anti-T.B. work in the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A sum of Rs. 1,89,49,951 was spent by the Government of India on Anti-T.B. work in the First Five Year Plan.

Doubling of Tracks

794. { Shri Shree Narayan Das: / Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the schemes of double-tracking sanctioned on each of the Railways during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the cost involved in each of these schemes;

(c) the mileage and sections on which the re-doubling will be done; and

(d) programme drawn up to execute these schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 125].

भारतीय कृषि गवेषणा परिषद्

७९५. { श्री श्री नारायण दास : / श्री राधा रमण : / श्री दामानी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कृषि गवेषणा परिषद् ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त कितनी अनुसंधान योजनाओं को चालू वर्ष में मंजूर किया है ;

(ख) उनमे से महत्वपूर्ण योजनायें कौन-कौन सी हैं ;

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में गवेषणा कार्य के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की गई; और

(घ) यह गवेषणा किस प्रकार की संस्थायें करवायेंगी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) पहली जनवरी, १९५७ से २९४ योजनायें राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त हुई हैं। परन्तु उन में से अभी तक किसी भी योजना को मंजूर नहीं किया गया है। इन योजनाओं का टेक्निकल दृष्टिकोण से भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रीय और वैज्ञानिक समितियों तथा भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धानशाला की गवेषणा बोर्ड द्वारा निरीक्षण हो चुका है और परिषद् की सलाहकार बोर्ड द्वारा २८ नवम्बर से ३० नवम्बर तक होने वाली बैठक में इन पर विचार किया जायेगा। सलाहकार बोर्ड द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई योजनाओं पर एस० एफ० सी० और गवर्निंग बाडी अपनी दिसम्बर, १९५७ में होने वाली बैठकों में विचार करेगी।

(ख) महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १२६]

(ग) इस वर्ष में प्राप्त हुई योजनाओं मे से अभी तक किसी भी योजना को मंजूर नही किया गया है।

(घ) गवेषणा, राज्यों मे, गवेषणा संस्थाओं, स्टेट फार्मस, विश्वविद्यालयों, कृषि तथा पशुपालन कालिजों और कुछ प्राईवेट गवेषणा संस्थाओं मे की जायेगी।

दिल्ली परिवहन सेवा की बसें

७९६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली परिवहन सेवा की कुल कितनी बसें चल रही हैं; और

(ख) उनमें नये मोडल की कितनी हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) दिल्ली रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट अथारिटी के पास बसों की कुल संख्या ४८८ है। इनमें से अक्तूबर, १९५७ में औसतन ३२० बसें प्रति दिन सड़क पर चलती रहीं।

(ख) ८८।

दिल्ली परिवहन सेवा के कर्मचारियों के क्वाटर

७९७. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटेल नगर मे अब तक दिल्ली परिवहन सेवा के कर्मचारियो के लिये कितने स्टाफ क्वार्टर बनाये गये हैं ;

(ख) उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ; और

(ग) इसके पास बने डिपो पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय मे राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) १८०।

(ख) लगभग १३·१९ लाख रुपये।

(ग) लगभग ७·४० लाख रुपये।

Bankura Adra Line

798. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hasda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 606 on the 12th August, 1957 and state whether the railway line between Bankura and Adra will be thoroughly repaired?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Track renewals as required on condition basis and to a programme, depending on availability of funds and materials will be done.

Import and Export of Plants to Pakistan

799. Shri Abdul Salam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of plants that have been imported from Pakistan into this country and those which have been exported to Pakistan from this country during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57; and

(b) their value?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of plants	1955-56 No. of plants	1955-56 Value of plants	1956-57 No. of plants	1956-57 Value of plants
	Exports to Pakistan				
			(In rupees)		(In rupees)
1.	Mango	7,369	16,316·00	36,989	43,905·00
2.	Lichi	388	1,213·00	1,567	3,282·00
3.	Amla	50	163·00	428	1,385 00
4.	Plantain	30	23·00	8	134·00
5.	Chickoo	..	..	83	330·00
6.	Loquat	..	..	46	50·00
7.	Guava	..	..	55	311·00
8.	Jackfruit	..	..	12	20 00
9.	Koronda	..	..	1,281	1,400·00
10.	Peaches	..	..	136	200·00
		7,837	17,715·00	40,605	51,017·00
	Imports into India				
1.	Date suckers of Ash, Khadrawi and Hillawi varieties.	72 Supplied free for experimental purposes."			
2.	Rooted plants of grape-vine varieties (*i*) Spin Kishmish, (*ii*) Haita.	100 In exchange for seeds of different species.		Nil.	

रूसी भार-वाहक जहाज का धंस जाना

८००. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २५ सितम्बर, १९५७ को एक रूसी भार-वाहक जहाज कलकत्ता से अड़तीस मील दूर डायमन्ड हारबर क्षेत्र में एक स्थान पर धंस गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना का कारण क्या था ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां,

कलकत्ता के दक्षिण में फुल्ता पायंट से ३० समुद्री मील की दूरी पर ।

(ख) दुर्घटना जिन परिस्थितियों में हुई उसके बारे में जांच की जा रही है । जब तक यह जांच पूरी नहीं हो पाती तब तक असली कारणों के बारे में मुमकिन तौर पर कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है ।

Railway Staff clash with Osmania Students

801. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on the 9th September, 1957 Osmania students clashed with railway staff in which some persons were injured at Jamai Osmania station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Yes

Dining Car on Grand Trunk Express

802. Shri S. V. Ramaswami: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dining car attached to the Grand Trunk Express coming to Delhi was suddenly cut off at Nagpur on the 5th October, 1957 at 10 30 A M.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that food for 200 passengers was prepared and was ready to be served;

(d) whether it is a fact that the request to detain the train for 15 minutes to enable passengers to take food was not heeded to and the train started off;

(e) whether the passengers were inconvenienced and the food went waste;

(f) whether it is a fact that this dining car was reported sick even at Madras before starting on the 4th October, 1957; and

(g) what is the history sheet of this dining car from the 29th September, 1957 to the 5th October, 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 127.]

Training of Village Leaders

803. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of training of village leaders is charged to the overall outlay of the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks or otherwise; and

(b) whether the training given to the village leaders is free of cost?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K Dey): (a) Yes. The cost of training which is relatively insignificant is charged to the overall outlay of the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks

(b) Yes.

परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र

८०४. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से सितम्बर, १९५७ तक देश में राज्यवार कितने परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र खोले गये ; और

(ख) इन परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों ने परिवार नियोजन के लिये विस्तृत प्रचार कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण और गवेषणा के क्षेत्र में, जो कार्य किया उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें आवश्यक सूचना दी गई है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १२८] ।

(ख) (१) परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र मुख्यत: परिवार नियोजन के विभिन्न तरीकों

पर परामर्श एवं सेवा की व्यवस्था करने से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं ।

(२) परिवार-नियोजन का प्रचार इन केन्द्रों में आने वाले लोगों के साथ वैयक्तिक सम्पर्क तथा उनके घरों पर जाकर कार्यवाही का अनुसरण करते हुए इन केन्द्रों से संलग्न समाज-सेविकाओं, स्वास्थ्य-निरीक्षिकाओं द्वारा किया जाता है ।

(३) प्रचार के अभिप्राय से फिल्म-प्रदर्शनों एवं दल-वार्ताओं का भी प्रबन्ध किया जाता है और पत्रक, पर्चे एवं पुस्तिकायें नि:शुल्क बाटी जाती है ।

(४) सभी केन्द्रो में प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान नहीं किये जाते है, बल्कि कुछ चुने हुए केन्द्रो मे ही आवश्यक सुविधायें दी गई है ।

Survey of Railway Lines to Garo Hills

805. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether any attempt was made to survey for a new link line from Bangaigon to Garo Hills *via* Goalpara for the progress of certain industries such as coal, lime and cement in Garo Hills?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): An appreciation of the Traffic prospects of the alignment Garo Hills Goalpara-Ferry-Jogigopa-Bongaigaon was undertaken in 1955 and was found to be unremunerative and costly project

Fisheries

806 **Shri Easwara Iyer:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state·

(a) the progress of the *Jheel* fisheries development programme in Delhi; and

(b) the amount spent on the programme during 1955-56 and 1956-57?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No substantial progress excepting the survey and soil testing could be achieved due to breach caused in the spurs during extra-ordinarily heavy flood in the Jamuna in 1955.

(b) Nil.

Railway Workshop in Assam

807. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether Government propose to establish a proper loco and carriage maintenance and repair workshop in Assam?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Yes. Setting up of a new repair workshop at Bongaigaon in the Assam Region is under consideration of the Board.

Barrage on Haora River in Tripura

808 **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any surveys and investigations have been carried out in respect of the Hoara River in Tripura; and

(b) if so, whether any Hydro-Electric Scheme has been contemplated in that area?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K Patil): (a) The answer is in the affirmative. These surveys were conducted in connection with flood protection schemes.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Land Revenue in Tripura

809. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the *Minister of* **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total land revenue collected in Tripura from the year 1953 upto the month of October 1957 and the amount yet to be collected?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Rs. 54,88,108 and Rs. 12,00,881 respectively.

Nationalisation of Mazagon Docks

810. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have decided to purchase the Mazagon Dock from the British Ship builders;

(b) whether the negotiations for taking over the Dockyard have been completed; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No. The Government of India have not decided to purchase the Mazagon Dock; nor are they negotiating for its purchase. What the Government are trying to do is to persuade the owners (a) not to dispose of the dockyard by bits and pieces and (b) to continue to maintain intact the repair facilities till it is possible for someone in India to take up the concern and run it efficiently.

(c) Does not arise.

डूंगरपुर-बांसवाड़ा-रतलाम रेलवे लाइन का सर्वेक्षण

८११. **श्री प० ला० बाड़पाल** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री १५ मई, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डूंगरपुर-बांसवाडा-रतलाम रेलवे लाइन के यातायत सर्वेक्षण के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये एक रेलवे लाइन बनाने की एक मात्र यही योजना है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां): (क) तथा (ख). यातायत सर्वे (traffic survey) पूरा हो चुका है और रेलवे से रिपोर्ट आने का इंतजार है । लेकिन दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बनाने के लिये जो ८४२ मील लाइनें मंजूर की गयी हैं, उनमें यह लाइन शामिल नही है ।

Anti-Corruption Organisation on the N. E. Railway

812. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the achievements of the anti-corruption organisation on the N.E. Railway since its inception?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The anti-corruption organisation on the North-Eastern Railway has, since its inception, investigated 1554 cases of corruption and disposed of 1121 cases. They have undertaken detection drives at frequent intervals and pursued the departmental proceedings in the cases detected. As a result of their investigations, 510 Railway staff have so far been punished for corrupt practice or for other delinquencies brought to notice.

भारतीय रेल कर्मचारी राष्ट्रीय संघ

८१३. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय रेल कर्मचारी राष्ट्रीय संघ की कुल सदस्य संख्या कितनी है और उन्होंने मान्यता के लिये कितनी राशि दी है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : मेम्बरों की सही तादाद मालूम नही है और इसके आंकड़े इकट्ठा करना मुश्किल होगा । एन० एफ० आई० आर० का दावा है कि उससे सम्बद्ध (affiliated) यूनियनों के मेम्बरों की तादाद लगभग २,७४,००० है ।

मान्यता (recognition) पाने के लिये कोई फीस नहीं देनी पड़ती ।

Sanctuaries for Wild Life

814. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Board for Wild Life has approved the starting of two more sanctuaries, one at Mamandur and the other in Adilabad district in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government of India are to share the expenditure in this connection; and

(c) if so, the estimated expenditure thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The sanctuary near Mamandur Reserve Forests was sanctioned in 1956-57. No proposal regarding a sanctuary in Adilabad District has been received from the Andhra State.

(b) 50 per cent. of the non-recurring expenditure other than on residential buildings, is contributed by the Government of India as grant.

(c) The total estimated expenditure on the Mamandur Sanctuary in 1956-57 was Rs. 1,36,700 consisting of Rs. 1,12,000 for the formation of a road from Balapalle to Papasamudram, Rs. 8,000 for expenditure on staff and Rs. 16,700 for repairs to rest houses. Of this 50 per cent. of the non-recurring item of road formation *viz.* Rs. 56,000, was sanctioned as grant from the Government of India.

Loans for Manipur Administration

815. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans and advances granted by the Manipur administration in the past and proposed to be written off;

(b) the respective amounts granted so far for agricultural and industrial purposes; and

(c) whether notices for recovery have been issued under the Bengal Advances Recovery Act?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 129].

Agriculture Implements for Manipur

816. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 bundles of shovel, fork, hoe and spades have been received by the Agriculture Department in Manipur from the U.S.A. through C.A.R.E. for distribution to the poor and needy farmers in Manipur during 1957; and

(b) how they have been actually distributed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) These agricultural implements were suitable for gardening and except for a few which are still in the stock of the Manipur Administration, others were distributed amongst those interested in gardening.

Rice in Tripura

817. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 15,000 maunds of rice from a godown of Tripura Administration, Agartala was thrown into a pond; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). During the floods in Agartala on 2nd June, 1956, water entered in to Government rice godowns causing damage to considerable quantity of rice. After the flood water subsided, the stocks of rice were salvaged and it was found that about 15,000 mds. was unfit for human consumption and even for cattle feed. A quantity of 720 mds. was used for manure purposes and the balance quantity was buried in Government land.

Bridges under Repair

818. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges on the National Highway No. 7 that are undergoing major repair or are being rebuilt at present;

(b) the estimated expenditure proposed to be incurred for the current financial year; and

(c) the progress of repair work so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due couse.

हिमाचल प्रदेश का सहकारी बैंक

८१९. **श्री नेक राम नेगी** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के सहकारी बैंक से केवल सहकारी समितियों को ही ऋण मिल सकता है, उसके सदस्यों को व्यक्तिगत रूप से नही; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्यो ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया की हिदायतों के अनुसार व्यक्तिगत रूप से कर्जे बन्द कर दिये गये हैं । कोई भी व्यक्ति आरम्भिक सहकारी समितियों में शामिल हो कर कर्जे ले सकता है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पीने के पानी की कमी

८२०. **श्री नेक राम नेगी** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के महासू जिले के ठेयोंग तथा कुनिहार नगरों में पीने के पानी की भारी कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन द्वारा खरीदे गये बी० आई० स्टोरेज टैंक पीने का पानी रखने के लिये उपयुक्त नही हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इनका किस प्रकार मे उपयोग किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ठेयोंग के लिये जल-संभरण योजना सम्बन्धी कार्य प्रगति में है । कुनिहार के लिये भी एक जल-संभरण योजना बनाई गई है ।

(ग) खरीदे गये टैंक पीने का पानी रखने के लिये उपयुक्त हैं ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Catering Contracts on Northern Railway

821. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 1956-57 applications were invited for contracts for tea and meals stalls at some of the stations on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the names of stations where contract was granted and the terms and conditions thereof where contract is granted;

(c) whether it is a fact that many persons are not running the contract themselves but have sublet them to others; and

(d) if so, what action is being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Bikaner, Tehsil Bhadra, Bahjoi, Rampur, Hapur, Sujangarh, Raniwara, Samalka, Sirhind, Maur, Delhi Queens Road Goods Shed, Patti, Gurdaspur, Khurdpur and Madhopur Punjab.

The form of Agreement, embodying the terms and conditions on which the vending contracts are granted, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-403/57].

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Ayurvedic Treatment for Cancer

822. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the statement of Dr A. Lakshmipathi, President of the Andhra Pradesh Ayurvedic Board, that several cases of cancer have been cured by Ayurvedic treatment; and

(b) if so, whether Government will conduct an investigation into the matter with a view to popularise the treatment?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No. Information has since been furnished by the Andhra Pradesh Government to the effect that Dr. Lakshmipathi is reported to have stated that he had treated some cases of cancer with 'Pallathaki'—marking nut preparations.

(b) Does not arise; the Government of India have, however, given a grant of Rs. 20,000 for research in cancer in Arsha Rasayanasala at Muktyla in Kistna District, Andhra Pradesh. The research has begun on regular lines four months ago and it is too early to expect any definite results.

Public Call Office at Kulu Post Office

823. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to open a Public Call Office at Kulu Post Office in Kangra District in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The proposal for opening a P.C.O. at Kulu was approved and the work was sanctioned in June, '57.

Amritsar Aerodrome

824. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for improvement of the aerodrome at Amritsar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) (i) The following improvement works are proposed to be carried out at the Amritsar Aerodrome:

Description of work	Estimate cost.
1	2
	In lakhs of Rs.
1. Construction of Second Runway	7·38
2. Providing Runway Lighting	3·97
3. Providing shoulders and over-runs to the Runway	3·22

1	2
4. Construction of W.T. Station	1·82
5. Construction of New Approach Road	0·64
6. Enlargement of Control Tower	0·35
TOTAL	17·38

(ii) The following improvement works are already in progress at the Amritsar Aerodrome.

(1) Construction of additional residential quarters (20% complete)	1·04
(2) Construction of Additional Wing of Terminal Building (55% completed)	0·52
TOTAL	1·56

Kandla Port

825. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnage of imports and exports which passed through the port of Kandla during 1955-56;

(b) the names of important commodities imported and exported during the same period; and

(c) how far the Kandla port was able to relieve congestion on the Bombay port?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 307, 902 tons.

(b) *Imports*

Mineral oils
Building materials
Iron and Steel
Machinery
Timber

Exports

Salt
Iron ore
Cotton and Wool
Bones

(c) During 1957-58 imports of foodgrains to the extent of about 70,000 tons were diverted to Kandla Port. In addition, during the same year imports and exports of about 125,000 tons were handled at Kandla Port, which Bombay Port would have been required to handle but for the development of Kandla as a major port. Kandla Port was not in a position to afford any relief to Bombay in the earlier years because none of the new cargo berths was ready till March, 1957.

Railway Out-agencies

826. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of places on the Northern Railway zone in which Railway Out-agencies were abolished during the year 1956-57 and so far in 1957-58;

(b) the reasons for their abolition; and

(c) the distance from such places to the nearest Railway Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 130].

T.B. Patients from West Pakistan

827. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned as assistance to displaced T.B. patients from West Pakistan during 1957-58 (upto 31st October, 1957);

(b) how many patients have received regular hospital treatment;

(c) how many could not be accommodated in hospitals for want of seats;

(d) the number of displaced T.B. patients from West Pakistan who died during the said period; and

(e) whether any T.B. hospital is proposed to be opened entirely for displaced persons in the near future?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A sum of Rs. 8,04,900 was sanctioned by Central Government to State Governments and other institutions for the reservation of 473 beds in the various T.B. Hospitals Sanatorium for the free treatment of displaced T.B. patients from West Pakistan and for the supply of free medicines as well as grant of cash assistance in deserving cases.

(b) to (e). The required information is being collected and will, when available, be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Amritsar Railway Workshop

828. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons to be recruited in Amritsar Railway Workshop and other Railway establishments at Amritsar in 1957-58;

(b) the number of applications received so far for service in that Railway Workshop; and

(c) the procedure followed for the selection of candidates?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 232 men are expected to be recruited in the Amritsar Railway Workshop and 138 in the other Railway establishments at Amritsar during 1957-58.

(b) 1052 applications have so far been received by the Northern Railway for recruitment in the Amritsar Railway Workshop in respect of Class IV staff.

(c) Recruitment of Class III staff is made by the Railway Service Commission. In regard to the recruitment of Class IV staff, notices calling for the applications are issued in the Railway Gazette and also exhibited on the notice boards near the gates of the Workshop. These notices are also sent to the local Employment Exchange and to the Scheduled Castes Associations. The final selection out of the applications received in response to these notices is made by a properly constituted Selection Board.

Educational Facilities at Bhatinda Railway Station

829. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no school for the education of the children of the employees living in the Railway Quarters at Bhatinda Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the arrangements Government propose to make for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Telegraph Offices in Punjab

830. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the names of places where telegraph offices are proposed to be provided in Punjab during 1957-58?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

1 Ambala City Motor Stand *
2. Chachiot (already opened).
3 Haibeymandi.*
4 Kukerpind (already opened).
5 Mamligh (already opened).
6. Manauli*.
7. Gurgaon, Model town (already opened).

*Subject to availability of Stores intime.

8. Nawanshah Mandi (already opened).

9. Nurpur (already opened).

10. Patto Hira Singh (already opened).

11. Chandigarh Punjab University (already opened).

12. Rajpur Bhayan (already opened).

13. Saila Khurd (already opened).

14. Sialba Majri*

15. Sandhole (already opened).

16. Saroa (already opened).

Control of Malaria in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

831. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the National Scheme for the control of malaria in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh so far;

(b) the number of patients treated in each State so far;

(c) the equipment supplied for the scheme and whether it is adequate; and

(d) whether the affected people are responsive and are co-operating with the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

De-Luxe Train Service

832. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration to run a Deluxe air-conditioned train between Delhi, Amritsar and Pathankot?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): There is no such proposal under consideration.

बीकानेर रेलवे वर्कशाप

८३४. **श्री प० ला० बाह्मण** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर वर्कशाप में इस समय कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, और इनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारी कितने हैं ; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों के ये व्यक्ति किन-किन श्रेणियों में कार्य कर रहे है और इनमे से कितने कर्मचारी १९५० से भी पहले के नौकर हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) बीकानेर कारखाने में कुल १४१२ कर्मचारी हैं, जिनमे से १२४ अनुसूचित जातियो के हैं ।

(ख) ऊपर भाग (क) मे अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियो की जो तादाद बतायी गयी है उनमें से ३७ तीसरे दर्जे में और ८७ चौथे दर्जे मे काम कर रहे हैं । इनमें से तीसरे दर्जे के १८ और चौथे दर्जे के १२ कर्मचारी १९५० से पहले के हैं ।

Air Traffic Control Examinations

835. Shri Bhadauria: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state how many officers in Air Traffic Control Service are qualified pilots or Navigators or have had held those licences?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): Twenty Seven (27).

Dum Dum Air port

836. Shri Bhadauria: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 2 parallel runways at Dum Dum Air port have a separation as recommended by International Civil Aviation Organisation for operations under Clear Visual Flight Conditions;

(b) if so, whether operations are restricted for simultaneous aircraft movements strictly for conditions under Clear Visual Flight Rules; and

*subject to availability of stores in time.

(c) whether both runways are used under conditions when the Clear Visual Flight Rules conditions are not strictly applicable?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir. The two parallel runways at Dum Dum have a separation of 700 ft. as recommended by International Civil Aviation Organisation for operations under Visual Flight Rules.

(b) and (c). The operations are restricted for simultaneous aircraft movements according to conditions under Visual Flight Rules.

Santa Cruz Air port

837. Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the proximity of the Bandra Slaughter House near Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay, the vultures and birds are a constant danger to unhampered flying; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to remedy the danger?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). As the proximity of the Slaughter house is not desirable the Bombay Government have been requested to have the slaughter house shifted from Bandra to Deonar. In the meantime the following interim measures have been suggested to the Bombay Government namely:—

(1) provision of a roof between the outer wall and the edge of the existing slaughter chamber of Bandra Slaughter House, so as to hide the offals etc., from vultures;

(2) eviction of tenants living around the Slaughter House who transact business with the Slaughter House contractors by way of purchase of offals; and

(3) extensive shooting of vultures by the Bombay Municipal Corporation squads.

Rural Universities

838. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Technical Co-operation Mission Aid received or expected for the establishment of Agricultural or Rural Universities in India; and

(b) how it is distributed or proposed to be distributed State-wise in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No aid has been received nor has any specific request been made for such aid so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Staff

839. Shri Sambandam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of clerical posts in the grade of Rs 60-130 which have been upgraded to Rs. 80-220 by the recent order in March, 1957;

(b) the total number of graduate clerks who have filled the upgraded posts under the 20 per cent. reservation for degree holders and the lowest minimum service put in by graduate clerks who have taken the upgraded posts; and

(c) the total number of non-graduate clerks who have so far been superseded?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Transfer of R.M.S. (N-6) Section

840. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the R.M.S. (N-6) section from Howrah to Tatanagar has been transferred to West Bengal circle from Orissa circle; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The transfer was made as the major portion of its beat lies in West Bengal.

Litan-Ukhrul Road, Manipur

841. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the earth work and cutting of minor hills on the new Litan-Ukhrul Road in Manipur had already been done before orders for the construction of the road were issued;

(b) when this road was opened for motor traffic;

(c) the amount sanctioned and spent for this work so far; and

(d) how long will it take to make the new road an all-weather road?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The road was opened as a fair weather road in December 1956 after the completion of earth work cutting.

(c) The amount sanctioned is Rs. 10·06 lakhs. Upto 30th June 1957, an expenditure of Rs. 5·51 lakhs was incurred.

(d) Metalling is in progress. The road is expected to be made all-weather by the end of 1960-61.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

12 hrs.

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 26th November, 1957, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the release of offenders on probation or after due admonition and for matters connected therewith. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the release of offenders on probation or after due admonition and for matters connected therewith, and *resolves that the following* members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee.—

1. Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose.
2. Shri K. Madhava Menon.
3. Shri Ahmad Said Khan.
4. Shrimati Lilavati Munshi.
5. Shri B. M. Gupte.
6. Shri R. U. Agnibhoj.
7. Shrimati T. Nallamuthu Ramamurti.
8. Shri N. R. Malkani.
9. Prof. A. R. Wadia.
10. Shri Abdur Rezzak Khan.
11. Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha.
12. Shrimati Violet Alva."'

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FARRUKHABAD-KANPUR PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILMENT

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the

[Shri Jagdish Awasthi]

attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The derailment of the Farrukhabad-Kanpur Passenger Train on the 25th November, 1957"

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): At about 10·10 hours on 25-11-57, while No. 470 Down Farrukhabad-Kanpur Passenger (Metre Gauge) train, with a load of 11 bogie coaches, was entering line No. 13 (Platform No. 7) at Kanpur Central Station of the Northern Railway, the engine and two coaches next to it, namely, one third-postal van and one third-luggage-brakevan, derailed of all wheels The bogie coach, third from the engine, which was a composite first-second-third, also derailed of its leading bogie wheels. The remaining 8 bogies remained on the track The derailment occurred a few feet beyond the Facing Points No. 107 in Kanpur Station Yard The engine of the train had partially capsized and the first and second bogie coaches got slightly telescoped into each other There was no injury to anyone. The underailed rear portion of the tram, which was fouling the main running line, was drawn out and the running line was cleared at 11-30 hours

The breakdown train and the crane were requisitioned from Lucknow immediately after the accident; the former reached Kanpur Central at 14-00 hours and the latter at 15-10 hours. Thereafter, the re-railing operations were commenced

The extent of damage to the Railway property has been assessed at Rs. 5,000 approximately.

An enquiry by a Committee of Divisional Officers of the Railway has commenced.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I introduce the Bill.

CAPITAL ISSUES (CONTROL) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947.

Mr. Speaker: The question is·

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce† the Bill.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2, dated 28-11-57. pp. 886—93; 883—887 and 894—895 respectively.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MOTION RE: STATEMENT BY FINANCE MINISTER ON HIS VISIT ABROAD

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the motion moved by Shri M. R. Masani regarding the Statement of the Finance Minister on his visit abroad. Out of 2½ hours allotted for this, one hour and six minutes have already been availed of One hour and 24 minutes now remain. Acharya Kripalani may continue his speech.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Before we proceed, may I humbly submit that you will reconsider the recommendation in regard to the allotment of time in regard to this particular motion? You had indicated elsewhere that you would use your discretion to extend it by half-an-hour or so

Some Hon. Members: More

Shri Jaipal Singh: One hour or half-an-hour is left to your discretion. I would submit that this debate has taken rather an important turn. If you could extend the time further to enable hon. Members who have tabled amendments, for example, they will be able to speak.

Mr. Speaker: We have got one and a half hours now. That means, half past one. The hon Member will reply

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I will try to extend the time till two o'clock not more than that at the most

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, at the outset, may I say that I welcome this discussion as I welcomed a question that was put in this House yesterday in regard to the report of an interview given by the Finance Minister. So far as the Government is concerned, we do not wish to come in the way of the fullest discussion of this. If it pleases you to extend the time for discussion, we are quite agreeable to it and we do not wish to come in the way. That depends on the convenience of the House and the work before it.

This question raises certain rather important and vital issues, and certain issues which may be considered to be of a personal character although there is nothing personal about what a Minister does in his official capacity. The first point is, I should like to clear that up because some doubt seems to have arisen in the mind of the Members, if there was any variation or different emphasis even in regard to our foreign policy. We have said that there is none. But, I should like to state that with greater emphasis that I believe, our Government believes, that this policy is not only the right policy, it is the only policy, it is the policy which has succeeded, not failed, it is a policy, I venture to say, to which inevitably other countries will come. I say there is no alternative to this policy except one and that is, disaster to mankind. Let countries choose which policy they want: the policy that leads inevitably to this disaster to all humanity or the policy which in its broad outlines we endeavour, in all humility, to pursue. Of course that does not mean that in its application there may not be slight variations here and there. But, basically, it is the policy, if I may say so, contrary to the policy of cold war.

At any moment we could perhaps criticise this cold war because it goes counter to the broad approach, I hope, which we have in this country and which we have had. But, at this particular moment in the world's history when all kinds of dreadful weapons are being thrown about, when people are feverishly preparing for even more terrible weapons, to think in terms of cold war is to invite that very disaster against which the countries are supposed to prepare. So, I submit that in regard to our basic foreign policy, let there be no doubt. It is as firm and as strong as India can make it.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.]

But, it is not merely a question of our desire, it is not merely a question of our inheritance from our past thinking, past actions and past conditioning, but it is something which I venture to say is inevitable if one takes a broad view of things in the world. It is a policy which must be adopted by other countries also unless, as I said, they drift, not gradually, but rather rapidly to disaster. But, while keeping to the broad terms of that policy, there are many ways of furthering it here and there. But, in the main, I should like to make it clear that certainly, if there is the slightest variation from that policy, that basic policy, by this Government or any Government, I shall be no member of that Government.

Apart from following a certain policy, that policy itself is one of approach, apart from other things of holding to certain principles, and yet at the same time approaching in a friendly way other Government whether one agrees with them or disagrees. We have ventured to do that and I believe that we have done that with a measure of success.

There are many people here, Members, who have been abroad and who can perhaps look at this problem in a wider perspective. I am sorry that hon. Member Acharya Kripalani is not here because he has recently returned from a long tour of foreign countries, and I should have asked him to reply to some of his arguments himself from the experiences he has gathered during his tour.

We are criticised for going on begging missions and thereby demeaning ourselves and our self-respect and honour or taking up some other attitude which is offensive, or, as Shri Masani said referring to our Defence Minister, being not agreeable enough to others or being offensive to others. We are criticised for all this on both sides, either being too agreeable or not enough agreeable or being disagreeable.

I shall deal with these matters separately, but what I would like this House to consider, and any one outside this House, is: how does India stand in the eyes of the world? Do we stand there in the shape of a humble suppliant prepared to give up our basic policies for a mess of pottage, for some money or something? How do we stand? How does the world look at us? Do they look upon us with some respect, do they think we are a self-respecting country, a country with some honour, a country which has a policy which it tries to follow with some integrity? We may make mistakes, of course; we all do.

It is not for me to answer that question. Any person with knowledge can answer it, and I ask and invite Acharya Kripalani to answer it from his own experience of a few months' tour abroad. And I say there is only one answer to it. The answer is that India's head is high, that India is no suppliant to anybody, that so far as we are concerned, we would rather see anything happen, anything to the Second Five Year Plan or to any Plan rather than that the honour of India should be sullied, and the self-respect of India should go. Let us be clear about that.

Acharya Kripalani, I regret to say, used some language unworthy of him and unworthy of this House yesterday with his suggestions that we should strut about like proud cocks in the international arena, challenging everybody and cursing everybody. That is neither good politics, nor good sense, nor indeed does it follow from the basic policy that we pursue.

How is it, if the House will think of it, that this country is not allied in a military sense to any country and yet whenever our citizens or nationals go, they are welcomed? Whether they happen to go to what is called the capitalist camp or Western Europe and America, or the Communist camp or the East, our people are welcomed, and not only welcomed but received with affection almost. Why is it if I

go abroad to any country, whether it is the United States or the Soviet Union or China or Japan or Scandinavia, that I am welcomed with fervour? —not because I have any virtues, not because of any particular personal reason, but because the policy we have pursued of friendliness with firmness in regard to our own basic policy with integrity about certain ideals has impressed people. And this is not a welcome from Governments only, which, of course, one has to put out anyhow, but it is always a welcome from the people of the country where we go to, because we have touched the hearts of the people, because we have set something and we follow a policy which finds an echo in the hearts of the people Therefore, let us be quite clear on this subject.

We go, Shri Mukerjee said, with a begging bowl to other countries. Well, it is true that we have asked, not in a hush-hush way, but openly for the help of other countries. We have asked for it making it clear as every one knows that we are not bargaining with any policy in regard to it, any basic policy that we pursue Other countries have also been helped in the past and in the present I think Shri Masani quoted yesterday Prof. Kaldor when he said that he hoped that India would get one-fifth of the help from the United States that China had got from the Soviet Union. Now, China is welcome to that help, and the Soviet Union is welcome to give it, but I am merely pointing out that this business of loans or long credits or help of this kind being given by countries in a position to do so, industrialised countries or more advanced countries, is a common thing—has been and is. There is no abandonment of self-respect involved. Of course, one can do the same thing in a good way or a bad way, that is a different matter. There is no harm in that provided always that we do not barter anything for that help, that is important; and I invite the House to see that we have not done so. Our Finance Minister has not done so.

There is one aspect which I should like to put to this House. I am not here to defend every word that the Finance Minister may say or has said. We are not a regimented school where we speak only with one voice, one tone, one intonation. We speak sometimes in somewhat different languages, but we are together because we have a common purpose, because we are working for common purposes, because we have, broadly speaking, a common approach even though we differ in many other ways. That is the way of democratic governments.

Now, there is a certain reflex of the cold war in other countries sometimes in our considering a problem even in our country because maybe of our sympathies, maybe of our inclinations, maybe of our apprehensions and suspicions. The result is that if I go to the Soviet Union and I am received there with the greatest friendship and cordiality which touches my heart and I thank them for it in appropriate language, people in America, or maybe some people here who think that way, think that I have sold my conscience to the Soviet Union. See what I have said when I left the Soviet Union, I think I used the words "I have left a bit of my heart here". I did. I felt as moved by what I saw there, the reception I got there So everybody wonders there must have been some secret pact there, I am lost to what they consider the right side and all that Somewhat later, I go to the United States, and I receive a cordial welcome there, and I say how much in common we have with the United States in the democratic traditions, how I have admired Lincoln and Washington and Jefferson and others. Well, people say, 'He has sold himself to the United States' immediately.

The fact of the matter is that I have deliberately conditioned myself, and I think, succeeded in doing so, in seeing as far as possible the good in others, because I find, and I am convinced, that the common points between countries are far greater than the uncommon points, than the points of con-

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troversy. Unfortunately, when we get tied up with this cold war business and outlook, every stress is laid on the points of difference, till they are magnified out of all proportion, and everything, even the common humanity of the people, sinks somewhere into the background.

Here you see in the world today these great giants, the United States of America and the Soviet Union facing each other grimly with armed might, and apparently hostile to each other, but I am convinced, and I have said so often enough, that there is far more in common between the Soviet Union and the United States than people imagine, in fact, between the people, I say, between the fundamental outlooks of the two countries. We get lost in these old-world terms which gradually cease to have much meaning.

Of course, there are differences; I do not deny them, but the similarities are striking and amazing and they are basic, and I have no doubt that they will come together—those two countries; I hope they will, in the sense of ensuring the peace of the world, because the time has come when it is obvious that neither of them can think or can dare to think even of crushing and suppressing the other. It cannot be done without common destruction to all mankind.

Therefore, if that is so, the only other way is to think coolly that while retaining their different outlooks, they have to live together. The only way is the way of coexistence, peaceful coexistence.

So, I say, when I go to countries, I go to Scandinavia, Japan etc. I am moved. Maybe, I am rather emotionally inclined in this way. But I am moved. Everybody is moved when others are kind to him, when others are affectionate to him. I have no doubt that it is a law, a fundamental law of nature that you get what you give. If you give affection you will get it. If you give hatred, you are likely to get it. So, it has been our good fortune to have the goodwill and even the affection of the people of other countries, even though we did not wholly agree with them, even though we were entirely opposed to each other. But when we say this, when we use this friendly language to one, used as they are, used as some of us even are to the language of cold war, immediately suspicions arise that something is afoot. Now, I beg of you to consider this, that this is not a question of doing anything underhand or behindhand. If at any time we want to do something behind the scenes, how long can we keep it behind the scenes? It will come out sooner or later. That is why I said at the every outset that I welcomed this discussion here. It is far better to discuss things in an open House than whisper them in the lobbies and elsewhere. That is so far as our major policies are concerned.

May I just say one word, that while the question of foreign assistance is a natural question, if it does not come India does not vanish into the thin air? India carries on with greater difficulties, greater problems. No doubt, we carry on. I am not frightened. I say quite clearly I am not frightened of the prospect of no help coming. I think India is strong enough to bear that burden too; we will suffer, we will slow down, but we will carry on and we will carry on with our head high and bow down to nobody. Of course, I want that help to come in all friendliness, and I hope it will come, because that somewhat eases our process of development.

Shri M. R. Masani said yesterday something about foreign help being needed and being essential for India, foreign exchange or foreign help, for the next half a century. I am no prophet, but it seemed to me a remark which I would not accept at all. I do not accept it.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): I said, foreign capital; I did not say foreign help.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I stand corrected. He said, foreign capital. I do not even accept that; that is to say, I am not opposed to foreign capital coming, but I am not looking forward to fifty years of—if I may use the word—dependence on foreign capital coming here. There may be foreign capital, but I do not know fifty years later what the state of the world will be. I think the pace of change in the world is so terrific that all our present day ideas will not probably be applicable fifty years later. However, that is something about the future.

Now, may I say quite frankly that when I saw, first of all, a report, a report of the report in *The New York Times* of the interview which the Finance Minister gave, some passage in it disturbed me, caused me considerable concern? He was not here then; he had gone. I communicated with him about this. I said 'I was concerned at this. Does it mean this?'. He sent me a brief telegram saying 'Of course, not. There was complete misunderstanding.' and so on and so forth. Well, I was satisfied, except that I regretted that any such misunderstanding should arise in the minds of people who read that. But so far as I was concerned, I was content at that, and all my concern was that this misunderstanding should go, because in all these matters, when we discuss a matter in various hypothetical situations, all kinds of things are said, which, isolated from their context, may mean something quite different.

Now, questions were asked yesterday or the no time did he envisage any type of conflict between India and Russia and China. Well, the very idea of asking that question or imagining that such a thing was a remote possibility surprises me. Now, people think, some people, that we adopt a certain policy in India, because we are afraid of Russia or China, that we adopted a certain policy in Tibet because we were afraid of China. Well, it is not for me to present to this House my *bona fides* in these matters. But so far as I know myself, and so far as I know our Government, I can assure this House that there was not the slightest element of fear or apprehension in regard to our policy in regard to China or Tibet or Russia.

I am absolutely convinced that—not for emotional reasons, not for any reasons of my likes and dislikes or wishful thinking, but for severely practical reasons—there is not the remotest possibility of Russia or China or the United States of America attacking or being aggressive to or having war with India. And, therefore, I fashion my policy accordingly. I admit countries change their policies; countries get excited; things happen; you have a liking for a country or you dislike it; all these things happen. You see today countries that were at war with each other—and the most terrible of wars—ten or twelve years ago—are friends today, military allies against others who were their allies. These things happen. So, I am not basing my judgment on likes and dislikes, but on the realities of the situation. I would not go into that. I am prepared to argue this with anybody.

Other people seem to think that war is bound to come and if war comes India will suffer in this way or that way. Well, my reply to them is that if war comes, war of that kind, it is perfectly clear to me that nobody will escape suffering, and it might indeed end in putting an end to human existence in this world.

So let this be quite clear. Whatever ideology Russia follows or China follows or the United States of America follows, there is no question of our being affected, and allowing it to affect our policy, through fear. What is the position today? There are large numbers of countries in Western Europe, America etc. which accept, by and large, what might be called a modern version of capitalism tempered by socialistic advances, in some cases, considerable advances. A very large portion of the world is governed by what might be called the Communist ideology. There it is. These are

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facts. But people, more especially the people in these rival camps and blocs, seem to forget that there is a very large part of the world which, though wanting to be, and being in fact, friendly to these countries—both—still is not committed to either this ideology or that, either to the western capitalist ideology or to the Communist ideology of Russia. We are not hostile to either. We may accept something from here and something from there. But we are not committed to them, and a good part of the world is not so committed.

Now, whatever it may be, it is also clear that you cannot force and compel your ideologies on the other, and we have seen that; whether it is, if I may respectfully say so, in the case of the western bloc trying to force down its ideology by force of arms or on the side of the Communist nations trying to force down their ideology by force of arms, both have failed. And it has been made quite clear that you may convert people, if you like, by peaceful methods, but you cannot ultimately convert a country or a nation by the sword, though you may destroy it by modern arms.

So coming back to a certain personal aspect, the Finance Minister delivered many speeches there. It is for the House or Members to read them—they are in the Library of the House and anyone who wants can obtain copies of them—and find out exactly where he said something against our policy, basic policy. You may not like, you may say, 'Oh, he is too friendly to the Americans' or 'too friendly to the British' or 'too friendly to the Germans'. May be, you may not accept that in that way. But when we go to America, it is our business to be friendly to the Americans, when we go to Germany, it is our business to be friendly to the Germans. Are we going there to pick up quarrels with them? When we go to Russia, it is our business to be friendly to the Russians or the Chinese or Japanese, as the case may be. That is not from the point of view of some kind of bargaining diplomacy, trickery and manoeuvre—not that. It is or should be the normal intercourse between nations, because only then can you get the best out of the other and give the best that you can, and then decide for yourself what you like, because, otherwise, your mind is closed if the approach is hostile.

May I mention here a fact which perhaps may not be relevant? We talk about the Commonwealth connection and some hon. Members on the other side of the House and—I should be quite frank—some hon. Members on this side of the House, do not like that connection. There it is. They say: 'Why? Apart from other reasons, see what England does about Kashmir. See what she does about Goa or some other place and so on. And you want to be tied up to them'.

I can quite understand and appreciate this strong reaction, because, after all, I have the same reactions often enough. We are made of the same stuff and we react to the same things more or less. Take this Kashmir matter. It has been a matter of deep pain and grief to me—the attitude of the United Kingdom Government in it. I am not going into that, but trying merely to point it out. But that does not lead me to get so excited as to change my basic policies. If my being in the Commonwealth had even in the slightest affected my policies, affected my policies in regard to foreign or domestic matters and made me go against me in a particular direction, then the case for quitting the Commonwealth was complete, to my mind. If it does not, then I am not going to quit it, because I do not believe in breaking any bond which we have in the world today. There are too many destructive tendencies afoot. I want to keep that bond. It might help; it does help.

In fact, I welcome in a few days' time the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference that is going to be held here, knowing full well that what

happens to us in parts of the Commonwealth, in South Africa, in other places, knowing also that the Commonwealth contains today all kinds of other countries, Malaya, Ghana and others, but, above all, believing that at this time more particularly in the world, what are required are more and more bonds. Let these be of silk, not of iron chains, but let us have this type of bonds so that we may approach and try to understand each other, and even where we differ, we can do so in a friendly way.

Shri M. R. Masani referred to Shri Krishna Menon and the fact—if it is a fact—of, I am using his words, 'his provocative utterances' in the United States, that it did not go down with the people well there, that he was disliked by some Americans or others. May I say straight off that in the recent debate, Shri Krishna Menon made certain remarks which I regretted very much, which, in fact, he withdrew —he apologised for them. It is clear that the strain on him during this time was so very much.....

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He was sick also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The strain on him was very very great. For the moment, he broke down under the strain and said something which was unfortunate.

But having said that, I would like to say that his performance, his putting forward of our case for Kashmir, has been a magnificent one. Let us realise it. I want to make it quite clear to all that in what he said he represented us, he represented us fully and completely.

Let us, therefore, judge of these problems. I do not want anyone of our colleagues or anyone else to say things which irritate people. I am afraid with all the goodwill in the world sometimes I slip and say such things. I am sorry for it afterwards, but that is a different matter. It may be that is a human failing.

I should like, therefore, this House to approach this question not in a narrow, censorious way of catching a word here or a word there—we all make mistakes, we may make mistakes —but see the broad trends of our activity. Obviously, we function, that is, in our Government, with joint responsibility. That is not only the theory but, I submit, the practice. I am responsible for what my colleague, the Finance Minister may do—I may not agree with every word he says—just as he is responsible for what I do or for what each one of us does. That is the only way to function, and we have to give each other, naturally, a large measure of freedom to interpret Government's policies. We cannot all the time be sitting together and issuing every letter and every statement to be made. Sometimes the emphasis may be slightly this or slightly that, but basically there is, or can be, no change not only in our foreign policy but, broadly speaking, in our domestic and economic policy.

One thing more. I should like to refer to Acharya Kripalani's remarks yesterday; one remark of his about a friendly country was peculiarly unfortunate. It is a great country, a country which is faced with grave perils and has faced them bravely and it is our pride and privilege to have been closely associated with that country in its period of trial and difficulty. We hope to be associated with them in this close and intimate way in future. So, it was peculiarly unhappy to learn of the word that he used which was completely unjustified.

Shri Hem Barua: Regarding the Prime Minister's speech referring to Acharya Kripalani, I just want to say a few things, one or two words.

Mr. Speaker: Acharya Kripalani is not here. How could he anticipate what the Prime Minister was going to say?

Shri Hem Barua: Just a word by way of explanation, Sir. The Prime Minister in the course of his speech had made a reference to Acharya Kripalani. I am sorry he could not be here. He had another engagement and he could not cancel that. About

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a word he used yesterday, the Prime Minister said that it was unworthy of an hon. Member of this House and this House itself. I agree with the Prime Minister when he says like that. But, at the same time, this word was previously used by a Member in this House. * * *

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When Kripalaniji said like that, it was the Finance Minister who said that the hon. Member knows this kind of things better. Acharyaji had learnt it from the Finance Minister himself. That is what I have to say.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever might have used it, it is unfortunate that that word should find a place in our proceedings here, whoever might be responsible for it or whoever might have started it. When once the ball is set rolling, we do not know where it goes. It is ultimately coming to personal remarks like this.

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Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Sir, my motion asks this House to record its approval of the statement made by the Finance Minister Sir, the Prime Minister has risen above this debate which took a rather controversial character. But, I shall seek in my own way to bring the debate back to what was intended to be the subject-matter of discussion; and that is the statement of the Finance Minister.

I feel that the two speakers, Prof Mukerjee and Acharyaji who spoke from this side of the House strayed very much from this subject of discussion. So far as the communist spokesman was concerned, I felt that every one of us in this House knew that, speaking for his group, he would use it as an occasion to mount a tirade against what are known as democracies and also use it as an occasion to sing hallelujhas on behalf of the communist dictatorships. I see my friend, Prof. Mukerjee is here. His personality unlike his talks is extremely likable and I expected verbal pyrotechnics from him. Sometimes I indulge in them myself. But, as a lawyer I also know this that verbal emotionalism is not always conducive either to clarity of thought or accuracy of statement.

Our friend, Prof. Mukerjee, good communist that he is, not only acclaimed, but I felt he magnified the kind of assistance that we are getting from the communist countries. I do not deprecate them. I think we should welcome aid from whatever country it comes. He told us that we had received—I think it was—Rs. 60 crores from Soviet Russia and that it had been given to us on uniquely generous terms. As I said, I am not deprecating the aid. I feel that Government would welcome aid from any country with which we have diplomatic relations. But what I am deprecating is the distorted picture that Prof Mukerjee sought to give to this House in the matter of the aid that we are receiving He said: 'Look at the aid that Russia has given us; look at the generous terms on which we have received the aid; Rs. 60 crores at 2½ per cent'—and I take it—'for a period of 12 years'. He asked the Finance Minister· 'Have you got anything comparable from the so-called Democracies?'

I am not here to strike a comparative balance between the aid we have got from the communist and the democratic countries But I do feel this that even Prof. Mukerjee, in spite of his communist stigmatism preventing the rays of democratic enlightenment from penetrating his mind should at least be fair enough to this House not to attempt to give a distorted picture.

As the Prime Minister has pointed out, we do not go as suppliants to anybody. We do not go with a begging bowl; we get aid, without compromising either our self-respect or our basic policies. But what will be the effect? People would probably be left with the impression that here we

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

are a democracy, seeking to vindicate the principles of democracy—seeking as the Finance Minister said, to regenerate this country by democratic process—and yet countries which have certain ideological bonds with us do not assist us.

I am not going to deal with the table of assistance that we have received from all the democracies; but, I will deal only with some of the figures so far as American aid is concerned. What is the nature of this aid we have received from America? In 10 years we have received from America almost one billion dollars, that is, about Rs. 500 crores. Now, my friend says, 'Look at the generous way in which the Russians have treated us'. Probably, they have been generous. I am not against that. But do not by implication say that other people have behaved usuriously towards us, because, of these Rs 500 crores that we have received, Rs. 200 crores has not been given by way of loan. It has been by way of straight aid. If you call it a gift you can. We have to pay no interest on it and we do not have to return it.

I am talking about the aid from U. S. Government, apart from the aid that we may get which is quite substantial from private American agencies. Apart from this Rs. 500 crores, Rs. 200 crores of which are to be the straight aid, we get Rs. 30 crores of straight aid in respect of our Technical Assistance Programme I feel that here at least you may abuse the democracies—that is part of the stock-in-trade of the communists—but I do not say that our gratitude should take the nature of our becoming some kind of satellite. What is the position with regard to aid in respect of foodgrains? Shri Mukerjee knows as well as I do. But for American aid not only would our position have been difficult but this country would have faced starvation. That is a stark fact and let us recognise that. In 1951, we received 2 million tons by way of a loan. 2½ per cent rate of interest, over a period of—not 12 years as Russians have given—30-35 years. Recently there was an agreement. I think it was somewhere in August. It provided for the supply of 3·5 million tons of foodgrains (wheat), 200,000 tons of rice, a large quantity of milk and dairy products and cotton. I think it amounts to about Rs. 176 crores. Of these Rs. 176 crores, Rs. 25 crores is straight aid and we do not give back anything of this. I am only saying this in order to correct the distorted picture that Shri Hiren Mukerjee deliberately sought to draw before this House.

In this morning's paper, there is a report of a statement by the Food Minister. He says that because of circumstances beyond our control, we are facing a food gap of 3-4 million tons and the only way in which we will be able to bridge it will be with American help. I do not wish to deal with the assistance that has been given to us by the other democracies. Shri Mukerjee knows but he forgets, as all communists forget, the aid we get from the Commonwealth countries under the Colombo Plan. Canada and Australia and other countries give aid —not loans with interest.

I have the very greatest respect for Acharya Kripalani. I was not only surprised but disappointed with his performance. He dealt with anything but the statement of the Finance Minister. His speech ranged from Swadeshi to personalities and I feel that he allowed his personal anger with the Finance Minister over some incident between them to overcome his usual sense of proportion. Quite frankly I was unable to understand Acharya Kripalani's reference to the Finance Minister as a financial orphan.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I am an orphan all right. I have not got either father or mother.

Shri Frank Anthony: But he used it in a figurative kind of way. I could only presume that he meant that because the Finance Minister was not a *khas* Congressman being in the Con-

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gress, he was not a financial orphan but a political orphan. Quite frankly, I feel that Acharya had a nostalgic ring about his reference to the Finance Minister being a financial orphan. I feel that if the Finane Minister does reply, he can very well say to the Acharya that, if anything, Acharya today is much more a political orphan than the Finance Minister is because the Finance Minister not being a *khas* Congressman is in the Congress fold all right, while Acharyaji in spite of all his nostalgic acquaintance and apparent claim to be a Congressman is outside the Congress fold.

But, what was the main attack of the Acharya. He attacked the Plan and he attacked the basis of the Plan. The Prime Minister was here when the Acharya was making this attack. If anybody is to be held responsible for the Plan and the basis of the Plan, it should be the Prime Minister primarily. The Prime Minister was here and that was perhaps the reason why Acharya did not seek to make a frontal attack. Being a *khas* Congressman, he probably still carries certain fright of the Prime Minister with him. So, instead of him, he turned his vigorous attacks to the unfortunate Finance Minister.

What did Acharya say? I cannot understand. I will ask him but he is not here. I do not like to say anything about anybody. But what did he say? He purported to sound a clarion call to the country. Scrap the Plan. Let us think only in terms of swadeshi. Let us do little things in a little way. That was his clarion call to the country. In this Sputnik age, Acharya Kripalani makes a call to the country to resurrect some decomposed economic doctrine, a sort of a cow-dung and bullock cart economy.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Order, order. In trying to defend or advance arguments, he should not swing the pendulum to the other side.

Shri Frank Anthony: I do not know which side.

Mr. Speaker: Every one of these is Swadeshi. He may say Swadeshi is not suitable for the time being and so on. But cow-dung and bullock-cart—I do not think it is right. There were great men. We have deemed particular persons as great; there was the Father of the Nation. They all started that particular theory and went on..... (*Interruptions.*) Order, order. It is not right that anything direct or indirect said here should make insinuations like these. They are unnecessary. This is a circle and it must be cut somewhere.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am sorry; I seem to be misunderstood. I was not calling into question the concept of Swadeshi. But what I was calling into question was what I understood Acharya to mean that we should retain our background economy and our backward way of life. That is what I feel he was asking us to do. Let us do little things in a little way. Let us scrap this Plan of ours. He said that.

I know that Acharya said that he had been a backward pupil. My experience of backward pupil is that they grow up into backward adults. I have had something to do with education and I find that backward pupil invariably try to make and impress their backwardness in everything they do. My fear of Acharyaji is this. When attacking the Plan, he is seeking to perpetuate in India a backward way of life and a backward economy.

His next ground of attack was that the Finance Minister had degraded the country by going with a begging bowl. My communist friend, Shri Mukerjee, evaded the crucial question. The question is this. Do we need aid today? Here, I join issue, very respectfully and squarely, with the Prime Minister. I say it is only political bravedo to say that we do not need aid. We do need aid, a large quantity of aid and we need it immediately: How are we going to attempt to bridge this huge foreign exchange gap which is widening every

day. I do not understand why we think it is repugnant to our self-respect to admit that we need aid. We do need aid urgently. I am one of those who feel that we will never be able to carry through with the core of the Plan, whatever it may mean, unless we get substantial aid.

Acharyaji objected to my friend, the Finance Minister, going with a begging bowl. Begging bowl implies wanting charity. In asking for aid, as we are doing, we are asking for extended credits. It is not synonymous either with begging or with charity. Other self-respecting countries, with as much self-respect as we have got, have also built their backward economies on the basis of foreign aid. I for one cannot understand why they should seek to stigmatise foreign aid as something repugnant to our self-respect.

I do not know why we should blame the Finance Minister for going to get aid. After all he did not go on a holiday jaunt. He did not go as a result of some private decision on his part This must have been a Cabinet decision. Acharya also objected to the fact that the Finance Minister should go and get aid.

13 hrs.

Why didn't we get it through the normal diplomatic channels? If Acharyaji was here I would have said: this is a unique occasion and unique occasions require unique measures. Methods of normal diplomatic channels would not do. We want massive aid and we want it on Government to Government level. Who other than the Finance Minister is the best qualified person, as he said in his statement, to make these Governments understand the magnitude and the extent of our needs and what we are trying to do with the aid we are seeking to get?

Sir, Acharya Kripalani asked why we should go to these countries. Are they friends of ours? Look at the Kashmir question; look at the Goa question. Acharya Kripalani, sitting near the Communists, seems to be acquiring some kind of a Communist taint. I thought it was always a democratic virtue that you may disagree among yourselves. We certainly have very serious points of disagreement with America and Britain. I always thought that it was a supreme democratic virtue, to which I believe the Acharya still subscribes, that friendship does not mean that you agree with everything and on every point. You may disagree, but you can still remain friends.

I would like both my friends Acharya Kripalani and Prof. Hiren Mukerjee to answer this question. We need aid—presumably even Prof. Mukerjee will concede that proposition. From whom are we going to seek aid? It is natural that we should seek aid from the democracies. They have given us substantial help. They are, I believe, the only people who are capable of giving us the kind of substantial help that we need. It is not only natural, it is proper that we should go to them and say: we have certain ideological bonds with you: we need Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 and ask them to give it to us, not by way of charity, not into a begging bowl, but give it to us on terms of extended credit.

My friend objects. If my friend Prof. Mukerjee is able to persuade his cronies either in the Kremlin or in Peking to give us Rs. 500 crores, I am quite certain that the Government of India would welcome. Can Prof. Mukerjee or his group persuade their communist friends to give us Rs. 500 crores as extended credit?

An Hon. Member: Send them in a delegation.

Shri Frank Anthony: Not the kind of Rs. 60 crores about which my hon. friend was vociferous. We need Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 600 crores and if we get it from the Communist countries, I would feel glad.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar (Pudukottai): On a point of order, Sir, is "cronies" a parliamentary term?

An. Hon. Member: It is a thoroughly parliamentary term.

Mr. Speaker: At any rate it is not unparliamentary. I am also guided by the House.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: He said "cronies in the Kremlin".

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is all right.

Shri Frank Anthony: I regret to say this. But I feel that it has to be said.

What was the motive for all this abuse of the Finance Minister? Who has mounted this abuse against him? What was the reason? I feel that it is not merely the normal communist motive of wanting to abuse the democracies, wanting to glorify the Communist dictatorships. It was a different motive. I say this because it has got to be said. I know that the Communists profess loudly their interest in the Plan, their desire to see the Plan succeed, but the louder their protestation the more I suspect they are wanting the Plan to succeed. I feel that secretly it would serve the communist policy and technique to see that the Plan fails, because if the Plan fails, there will be economic frustration, there will be economic bitterness, there will be consequent political unrest and it is on that frustration, on that bitterness, on that unrest that the communists thrive It is on the crest of these troubles that the Communists usually ride to power.

I disagree with my hon. friend, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari on many of his fiscal policies. But I felt that any person who could see clearly should have seen through this communist game. They were frightened since they felt that the Finance Minister's visit might succeed. So, they thought, let us do what we can to make his mission a failure. Of course, it was a pretext—some alleged statement of his.

What has the Finance Minister said? He went on a difficult and delicate mission. He does not have to come back to the Prime Minister for every word, or every utterance he makes. But they wanted to drive a wedge between the two. It was a very good pretext; here is an opportunity for them to bring about a disagreement, to drive a wedge between the Prime Minister on his foreign policy and the alleged statement of the Finance Minister. I am glad that the Government has not fallen into the trap.

If they had driven a wedge between the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, if the Finance Minister had been repudiated, what would have happened? It would have meant that the mission would have failed, and the communists would have succeeded in the strategy of killing the mission.

Sir, I feel that there has a great deal of controversy been raised, but much of it has been deliberately fabricated. I also feel this that with regard to our Plan, some of us may disagree with certain details of the Plan. But we have accepted this Plan; the House has accepted it. What do we say? We say that basically we will give due priority to the fact that ours is an agricultural country; so we will give first priority to it. After that we must build a minimum industrial base to Indian economy, because unless we build that we can never give to our people, as we hope to give them, in fifteen or twenty years a reasonable standard of living That is the Plan. I believe that we have accepted the fundamentals of the plan; the House has accepted it

I feel that in some respects the Plan represents not only a kind of hostage that we are giving to the future prosperity of India; it represents a hostage which we are giving to the future of democracy in India. I believe that through the Plan democracy in India will be on trial and that is the crucial basic issue. I believe that people who formulate policies in the other democracies will see through the present mist of controversy and they will realise that this Plan is a challenge to the future of democracy in India.

If the Plan fails it will not only be a failure of the Plan, it will not only be a failure of democracy in India, it will be more than that. It will be a failure of democracy in the world.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): May I make a submission?

You have already said that some more time would be given for this discussion. I suggest that, if possible, the whole of today may be allotted for this discussion. Or else, if there is some time left, the discussion on the food situation may be taken up and may be continued tomorrow. There is, of course, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill for which some time will be required. After this discussion is over, discussion on the Delhi Corporation Bill may be resumed and the discussion on food situation commenced tomorrow.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि सदन में विभिन्न प्रकार की विचार-धाराएं हैं। इस विषय पर सब प्रकार के विचार प्रकट हों, इस लिए इस वाद-विवाद का समय कुछ बढ़ा दिया जाए। जैसा श्री गोपालन ने कहा है आज का सारा समय इस को दे दिया जाए जिस से सब लोग अपने विचार रख सकें और विभिन्न विचार-धाराओं का प्रतिनिधित्व हो सके।

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): I would support that proposal. In view of the long statement made by the Prime Minister in the matter, I feel that sufficient time should be given to all groups in this House to have their say in the matter.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that normally, according to the time that has been allotted, we would have to conclude this debate at 13.30 hours, but that I would extend it till 14.00 hours. In view of the suggestions now made I will extend it to 14.30 and that will be final. I cannot allow one more hour. We will have to conclude it by 14.30. I believe the Home Minister and the Finance Minister also would like to take part in the debate.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Then others will not have any time.

Mr. Speaker: They will have time. I will call representatives of the various groups. I have already done so with respect to some of them. I will call the others also. Therefore, this debate will certainly conclude at 14.30 hours.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi-West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Sir, at the time when we met in the Business Advisory Committee we had not in mind the intervention of the Prime Minister. Now you have been pleased to tell us that the hon. Home Minister also would like to be heard. We would be very happy to listen to him, but there will be many more Cabinet Ministers; perhaps, the hon. Shri Morarji Desai might also join it. We the sponsors of this motion are most anxious that adequate time may be available at the disposal of the House. May I again plead that you use your discretionary powers more generously and let us debate this up to about 16.00 hours today?

Shri Yajnik: How would you have time for the various groups if the Ministers also intervene?

Mr. Speaker: All the various groups will be given time. I shall call on Shri Yajnik and one or two other groups that still remain. I shall try to do my best. A suggestion has been made to me that so far as the time taken by both the Ministers is concerned, the time up to 14.30 should be exclusive of the time taken by the Ministers. There is another suggestion that has been made by Shri Gopalan that, in view of the fact that one full day has been allotted for the debate on the food situation and there is not enough time today to complete the debate, we may pass over the discussion on the food situation till

[Mr. Speaker]

tomorrow and take up the Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill which is next on the Order Paper.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): May I Sir, with your permission, make a submission? I do not think that this debate should drag on from day to day. We have already had one adjournment. I think we should sit today and finish this.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Gopalan's suggestion was to postpone the debate on the food situation.

Shri M. R. Masani: I thought Shri Gopalan had wanted this debate to be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker: This will conclude today. Hon. Members may kindly restrict their speeches to 15 minutes.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinda): Sir, tomorrow is a non-official day. I do not think the discussion on the food situation will have the full time allotted to it. We shall have to cut it short at 14.30 hours. Therefore, we have to consider whether it can be conveniently postponed to Monday and have one full day, and some other business is given time tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: We have got 4½ hours more for this Delhi Corporation Bill. If we conclude this debate today at 15.00 hours, even then we will have only two hours and the remaining 2½ hours for the Delhi Corporation Bill can be taken up tomorrow. We can finish these 2½ hours tomorrow from 12.00 to 14.30. The Corporation Bill can, therefore, be finished tomorrow. Then the Food Debate may stand over to Monday.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We have decided to sit on Monday from 14.30 hours.

Mr. Speaker: This will start on Monday so that overnight they may think out some other problems; or it will be taken up on Tuesday if not on Monday.

MOTION RE: STATEMENT BY FINANCE MINISTER ON HIS VISIT ABROAD

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am one of those on this side of the House who cherished the best good wishes for the success of the mission of the Finance Minister. There is certainly no harm in asking for aid from any camp, whether it is capitalist or communist.

While wishing success to this mission, we hoped that he would do everything possible to vindicate the political and economic stand that has been adopted by this Government and by the Parliament. In ordinary parlance, Sir, it is said that the first shot wins half the battle. Unfortunately, with the first shot the Finance Minister lost half the battle. The first shot was fired by him at the aerodrome, and I make no apology for returning again to this rather sorry episode of the interview he gave, because it was supposed to create a good climate for his mission in America.

But the shot has reacted on him. It is no use telling us that he answered hypothetical questions and the answers were misunderstood. The Finance Minister is too experienced a parliamentarian and a man of public affairs to be drawn into any unsavoury controversy. What did he say? He has even repeated yesterday what he has said in substance.

13.18 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*]

He visualised first the possibility of some of our friends, by which he meant the Communists, creating trouble in the event of some border dispute. Then the first presumption is that he first of all charges them with such despicable and treacherous motives of creating trouble if there is any border dispute. Secondly, he charges our people also to be so foolish as to follow the lead of the Communists in that event and mobilising

themselves in large numbers so as to create a critical situation for the Government. Thirdly, the Government is supposed to be so weak as would be faced by a grim crisis in the event of any Communist trying to rake trouble in this country. Fourthly, he envisaged the possibility, however remote he might call it today, of China somehow being drawn in the tentacles of the Communists of this country.

What does all this amount to? It shows that it over-estimates the strength of the Communists and it under-estimates very seriously the strength of our Government and the people who are behind it. So, Sir, I feel this is a sorry espisode and, after all that the Prime Minister has told us, I would earnestly request the Finance Minister to bury the controversy and to withdraw any unsavoury statements that he has made or, in the alternative, to give us a clear line by line *verbatim* report or a substantial report of what he said in black and white so that it would represent clearly what he had to say to the American or to the Indian people.

Now, having defamed, in my opinion, the Communist Party and having envisaged the weakness of our own Government he goes to America. As I said, we wished him all success. As he has himself stated, he tried to do two things and they were good things in themselves. He has stated in the report that he wanted to assess the possibilities of having a long-term and short-term loan. Nothing wrong about it. We want it. The Prime Minister has repeated that we may not go on our knees for getting any aid. But, at the same time, we certainly want aid. There is nothing wrong in asking for a long-term and short-term aid from America, and in assessing the possibilities for the purpose. The second thing was explaining the principles and the aspirations of our economic policy. That was all well and good.

I am sorry that the Prime Minister did not speak about our economic policy, because that is the main policy which is concerned with the Second Five Year Plan. Now, what is the socialist policy? And how was it explained or explained away in the United States? I would have wished our Finance Minister stood surely on the ground and to have told the Americans point-blank that "Yes, our country is certainly wedded to the policy of a socialist State. We believe in the socialisation of our industry and commerce by gradual stages." Meanwhile, certainly in our backward economy there is plenty of room for the private sector and for private industries which may flourish side by side.

There is also plenty of room for foreign capital on reasonable terms. But it was not necesary to whittle down the importance of the socialist sector. It was not necesgary to raise high up before their eyes the virtues of the private sector. It was not necessary to harp on the mixed economy. It was not necessary to explain away the general line of socialism, the general ideal of a socialist pattern of society, that is not only held up before us by this Government but that is agreed to largely by the large number of political parties in this country.

I would say it is almost the unanimous desire of this Government, the ruling party and the millions in this land, that we adopt and we stand four-square by the socialist pattern of society that we want to be established here. There should be no whittling down of that ideal. There should also be no whittling down of the stages by which we propose to proceed.

At the same time, we might certainly envisage a good scope for the import of foreign capital. But I am sorry to say the emphasis was all on the other side. In the statement that has been placed before us there is perhaps more that is unsaid than that is said. And if he goes on continually talking about, explaining, explaining and explaining the policies

[Shri Yajnik]

of India, the economic policy, I do not see any word of socialism. I do not see any word about the method of explaining it to the people of America.

We have an Ambassador there. The Ambassador surely has been explaining our policy. But to put the whole emphasis on one side, the private sector, to place the whole emphasis on the importance of foreign capital and to whittle down the strength of our feeling behind the socialist pattern of society was, I think, rendering disservice to this Government, our Government and the people of India.

What do we gain thereby? Do we think that the American Embassy here in India consists of fools? They have a big, highly equipped personnel. They know everything that is happening in this country. They read the newspapers. The newspaper-cutting and reports are going everyday to America. They know every bit of what is happening in this country. They know about our policy of socialism. They know about our policy of nationalisation. They also know that we want to extend the public sector as far as possible in the interests of the millions for whom this State is to work as a welfare State.

The Ambassador there and the American Ambassador in India, between them, everything is known. You cannot hide your socialist light behind the bushel. It is no use whining and whimpering before the American Gods in order to please them and to show that "our economy is nearly as good as yours, that we also are for the capitalist sector and so on". I think if we stand foursquare on our principles, we have a better chance of getting good aid.

For the matter of that, Yugoslavia has got aid from America, not by whittling down its faith in Communism. They say "we are Communists". Even the Soviet Government have in past times received aid from America. Today, Poland receives aid. But they do not want to explain away, nor Yugoslavia. In fact, our real strength lies in this. The Prime Minister stated this morning that we stand without any alignment with either of the contending blocks. Well, that is our strength. Ours is the biggest country in the world which stands midway between two blocks and both blocks might aspire and desire that we align ourselves with them. But we do not, and therein lies our strength.

We stand four-square on our policy of non-alignment and it is due to that that we have got a large measure of aid from both sides and we will continue to receive from both sides. So, to that end, it was not necessary at all to whisper in the ears of the American bankers about the great virtues of our private sector and economy. It was not necessary at all.

Now, the Americans are straightforward people, sincere and human. They like straightforwardness. They like to call a spade a spade. If we are after the socialist pattern of society, let us say it from the housetops as the Prime Minister is never tired to say, and it is by that we want to win what we want, and not by diluting our heady spirit of socialism with the water of capitalism.

Then, our Finance Minister goes to the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference. A bulletin giving the substance of the decisions is placed before us. I read it from end to end, and I see nothing but the glories of the pound-sterling. We do not swear by pound-sterling. What is pound-sterling? The Empire is now a Commonwealth, and the Commonwealth might tomorrow be called by some other name. But let us understand that in the past, as in the present, it is not the King that is the ruler or the Queen. It is not the Prime Minister of Britain or the India Office that ruled over us. It is the pound-sterling and the Bank of England that has ruled over the economy of this land.

It is for that end that the shopkeepers came to India and that end remains even after the end of the British rule over this country. The pound-sterling represents the economic grip of Britain over our economy, and we still sing the praise of the pound-sterling. We hitch our socialists wagon to the star of the pound-sterling. Well, the pound-sterling might be good for us. Let us certainly benefit by it as far as we can, but we need not swear by it. We have already committed ourselves again to the convening of a Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference.

To conclude, I would say this. Our economy is still in a very backward state. We have just emerged from a stage of political tutelage. Our leaders are never tired of telling us that though we have got political freedom we have not got economic freedom. The economic freedom is to be obtained, both internally and externally. Our economy today is very largely in the grip of foreign capitalists. Look at our oil; look at our tea trade; look at our jute industry and jute commerce; look at all our trade, finance and banking, and foreign trade All that is in the hands of the foreigners, mostly British. Only the oil empire of America is coming in.

While, we want foreign aid, and while we want pound-sterling and dollar, let us always remember that sooner or later we want to be free from the tentacles of all foreign aid as soon as possible. It was heartening to hear the Prime Minister saying that we do not envisage foreign support and foreign aid for long. We desire that the aid should be necessary for as few years as possible. Let us free ourselves from the tentacles of foreign capital as soon as possible. Let us always see while we welcome foreign capital on terms that are suitable to our economy—the British empire has gone, but the British economic empire remains to a certain extent—that we are not under the shadow of Britain, under the Anglo-American shadow for very long. Let us see that we secure our total and complete economic independence from foreign aid as soon as possible.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I regret that I had not the privilege of listening to the speech of the Prime Minister; I happened to be busy in the other House. Otherwise, perhaps it would not have been necessary for me to intervene in this debate. I may, however, observe that I am not entering any arena and I am not intervening in this discussion in the polemical spirit.

I think it is a fairly important subject which we are discussing. One of our colleagues has spent some weeks in foreign countries. He holds a responsible position here. He went as much in his own personal capacity as an emissary of our country. What welcome did he expect and what sort of reception would we like to give to our representatives and other devoted workers who go abroad and do everything that is humanly possible in order to advance the cause of the country on their return? Are we going to set a precedent which will come in the way of such devotion to public duty?

I had seen the statement to which reference has been made in the amendment I had also the privilege of going through the speeches of the Finance Minister which have been published and are embodied in the copy which has been laid in the library. There has been a lot of discussion, but I am afraid that there has been little attempt to come to brass tacks. What is it to which objection is or can be taken? I have read his speeches and I must say that I have nothing but admiration for the ability, the expert knowledge, the equipoise, the clarity of thought and the lucidity of expression which mark those speeches. His utterance throughout has been of a character of which any country cannot only be appreciative, but to some extent even proud. He has faithfully expounded our policy. He has not

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

departed an inch from the fundamentals of our policy.

What is our policy? Well, everyone knows here that the respect that we command outside India is due to a large extent to that policy. Nobody who seeks any financial aid or any other sort of help for the country can gain it, can secure it, except by adhering faithfully to that policy. Any departure from that would put us in the wrong; it will harm the cause.

I listened to the speech of Shri Mukerjee yesterday. I need not say that I was surprised. He used, I think, the expression "rhetorical flourish" in the course of his speech. He flourishes on rhetoric and his speech had hardly much more than that character and that characteristic. But I was really taken aback, somewhat like a feeling of consternation overwhelming me, as I listened to some of the remarks made by Acharya Kripalani. He is a respected leader. We all have looked to him for guidence and he has been with us for a long time. His presence here is due as much to the support of others as to our own. So, in a way he indirectly also represents us.

So, when he made certain remarks, we were really somewhat confounded. He is an apostle and an exponent of Gandhian philosophy. Would Gandhiji have ever used such words even for the worst of his enemies? We expect from Kripalaniji not only the normal standard of decency, but something mo e. We expect him to set a standard of sublime dignity in this House. When he speaks in a way which is, to say the least, vulgar, one becomes sad. The pathos and the anti-climax are both equally unthinkable, but when they actually occur, then one's faith in human nature is shaken. One's hope and trust that decency will mark the behaviour of decent people whatever be the provocation, fades away. So, I was greatly distressed.

So far as the merits of the case before us go, nobody is thinking of the merits but we have been digressing into other fields and into avenues which are not directly germane. What did the Finance Minister do? He went there to attend the meetings of the International Monetary Fund and also of the International Bank. That was the primary purpose. But there were other responsibilities which he had to discharge either here or abroad. And it was natu.ally expected by those who live in other countries and also by us, that he would utilize this opportunity for putting our own case, not with a view to persuade people to go out of their way, to put anything in the beggar's bowl, as we have been told, but, apart from any financial considerations, to foster the spirit of understanding.

We need understanding and goodwill. It is not a question of money, but it is a question of spirit. Our country, its traditions, its policy, the principles laid down by our Prime Minister, the creed of Panchsheel which we have accepted, all call for a ceaseless and strenuous attempt for the promotion of a spirit of co-operation.

Nations today are not independent. All nations are inter-dependent. Whether you call it aid, whether you call it loan, whether you call it trade or commerce, there is continuous interchange of goods and thoughts among nations. So, when any one of our eminent personages goes abroad, it becomes his duty to place a correct picture about his country, its principles, its aspirations and its objectives before the people of the country he visits. He did so, and he did so faithfully, efficiently, persuasively and with marked talent effectively.

I think for all that he deserves the gratitude of our people. Even if he had not done anything, what he did in the course of his tour entitles him to our gratitude. Instead of that, we introduce politics. A stray sentence used in a report by a correspondent is made the subject of fierce controversy.

Well, there are news published from day to day on coming onslaughts. Plots have been hatched for days together, not only during the day but also during the night. But they all

night. But they all miscarried because there was hardly anything which those who were making plots or hatching them could hang themselves to. So all that faded away. But, still some occasion was sought if not for placing views in an intelligible and coherent manner, at least for pouring abuse.

Well, I don't think that is the proper way of tackling problems which are complicated and intricate. What is the position? I am really amazed. The Communist Party is perhaps the only party in our country which says that the Plan should be retained in its full amplitude, that it should not be pruned, that not an iota should be taken out of it. Granted their sincerity, their desire to see that the country advances rapidly, though some people tell me that this insistence on the maintenance of the Plan in its fullness is designed by motives which may not be altogether pure. They say that perhaps knowing that adequate resources for implementing the whole of the Plan are not going to be available, it may be possible to argue at the end of these five years that these people ar not capable of carrying out their plans.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): We have not said that.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I hope not. But I have got some documents to that effect.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Place them on the Table.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am inclined to disregard them as I think the collective honesty of the people should be better than the revelations made by these documents. Whatever it be, the fact remains that they want the whole of the Plan to be implemented.

If the whole of the Plan is to be implemented, what are the methods which they are going to suggest for securing the necessary resources for the implementation of the Plan? Everyone knows that if you are going to put up three steel plants, if you are going to extend your railway system, if you are going to establish heavy industries, if you are going to have tools and machines made in your own country, then you do require aid from other countries. Whether you get it by means of negotiation in your own country or outside is a minor matter. But these are essential.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): May I make a clarification? It has also been said by other speakers and the ball was set rolling by my friend Mr. Frank Anthony. I thought that it is the general chronic disease with him and he would do it. But, on behalf of my party I want to make it clear that we have never said that we are against getting aid from any country. We are not against aid from any country. What we have said was—and Shri Hiren Mukerjee also said the same—about the manner and method in which we go and beg. We are not against foreign aid. We must get foreign aid. So, I request the hon. Home Minister not to say that we are against getting foreign aid. If anybody said that our policy is against getting aid from this country or that country, that is wrong. The only thing is that no political strings should be attached to the aid.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I never said that the professions of the Communist Party are to the contrary What I was saying is that you want aid from all countries; you don't want to spurn them. But you only want this that when you go to a country, adopt such methods as will only induce that country to withhold everything that they possibly can keep. That is, when you go to America, then you tell them that you are a very selfish people, you don't know how the affairs of democracy are to be managed, you are rich and prosperous; but you have adopted very ignoble means for amassing these riches and we do not want to touch with the pole the means that you have adopted, and we want all that you have. But we know that you don't deserve any sort of respect and we have always discarded you. That is how we should get aid.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: No, no.

Pandit G. B. Pant: That is what I am saying. When we go to Russia, we tell them: the Soviet system was based, at a stage, on carnage, on blood-shed, that the leaders of the Soviet party and members of the Politbureau. are spirited away overnight, they are thrown into the dungeon, that many parts of Russia, which form part of the Soviet system are still in a primitive stage, that their methods have always been impure and unclean, let us have all that we need, we cannot do without your help. That is how we get assistance from Russia. You say you want aid all right, but you want us to adopt methods which will lead to results entirely contrary to what you want. If that is so, it would be more straight forward to say that we do not want aid.

Our own position is this. We stand for co-operation with every country. We are prepared to place our humble services, backward and undeveloped as our country is, at the feet of every country. We are humble We do not possess many resources. But, whatever little we possess, we would be happy to share with them. We want to promote that spirit of co-operation in the world. All countries should co-operate. Whatever be their ideologies, we are not here to sit as censors on others. Russia is entitled to have its system. America is entitled to have its system. So far as the economic sphere is concerned, both have made enormous progress. We are lagging far behind. We seek help from them so long as it is without strings, so long as it helps the cause of peace and the spirit of co-operation in the world. We do not want anything for ourselves if it is going to endanger the larger interests of humanity. So, whatever we wish must be consistent with our spirit of friendliness towards all. We value more this spirit, this attitude, the amity and goodwill of other nations than even the aid that we may get in dollars.

Russia has been good enough to help us. We are obliged and grateful to Russia. It accorded a magnificient reception to our Prime Minister when he visited Russia. We have no cause to be in any way unfriendly to Russia. We appreciate also what America has done. America has been acting selflessly. It has given away millions and billions of dollars to undeveloped countries for their uplift and advancement. It has adopted its own way of life. We are not here to judge as to the methods that they have followed from day to day. They are good people. So are the Russians. So are the Chinese. We have today the unique privilege of enjoying the friendship and goodwill of all these. I venture to say that our Finance Minister has further strengthened these bonds of friendship and goodwill with every country that he has visited. He has nowhere said a word which would, in any way, compromise the honour of our country. He has said things which can only raise us in the estimation of others.

But, can we conceal the exact state of affairs? Can we cover them up? Is it not true that we stand in need of machines which will enable us to be independent in future in the economic field, but which we cannot today construct in ou own country, which we cannot manufacture here. Whether for the sake of advance or for the sake of future economic and political independence, it is absolutely necessary that our Plan should get through and for that we should not alienate any one unnecessarily What did he say? When he went there, he told them what our needs are. He never said, you give us so much. He met all classes of people who could be helpful, not so much with a view to getting pecuniary aid as with a view to establishing contacts and to further promote the feeling of fellowship between America and ourselves. It is true and I feel that it is correct that there has been unnecessary misunderstanding about our country in America. We are friends of America. We appreciate all that they

have done. It is hardly to our advantage to create a feeling of bitterness when it does not exist in our country.

Our people are, by their tradition, friends of the entire human family. *Sarvam Vishnu Mayam jagat*: we have from our childhood been nourished on these tenets. The people of all other countries are also friendly to us. But, a few either misguided persons or those who have misconceived notions, create difficulties and they have to be cleared. We stand for non-violence. We stand for individual liberty. We stand for right means for the achievement of right ends. We stand for world peace and for friendliness with all. If all of us accept these principles and try to act accordingly, I think we can solve many of our problems. Ultimately our strength lies in the vitality of our own economic and social systems. We do want help from others. But, we want that help only if we are worthy of it. We want that help so that we may be of service to others and to other countries too. That is the way, the cooperative way, that can help our country and others too. The Finance Minister has, throughout, been actuated and guided by these principles. On behalf of this House, I wish to offer him my felicitations and also to express my admiration for the magnificient work that he did in foreign countries.

Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the outset, let me first congratulate the Finance Minister for at least a little moral courage for exhibiting what I may term some element of intellectual honesty. While in the United States he had the courage to say that our system of socialism was in no way different to American capitalism, and that in some respects Indian socialism was mo.e capitalistic than American capitalism. That is a remark born of intellectual honesty, which I think all sections of this House should appreciate.

14 hrs.

I was surprised when my friend Shri Mukerjee demanded a categorical assurance from the Prime Minister that that government does not stand for a mixed economy. Would a categorical assurance do for him, when the reality is the reverse? What is the purpose of the Opposition or any member of the Opposition who has been on various platforms complaining that these pious platitudes with regard to our socialist economy are nonsense, plead for reiteration of the nonsense.....

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): On a point of order. May I point out that our Government is committed to a mixed economy and therefore it is wrong to say that it is not so? It is a part of the economic policy as laid down by the resolution of 1948.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What he has said may be wrong, but there is no point of order.

Shri C. D. Pande: Point of order in the sense that to say it is not the policy of the Government is wrong. It is the policy of the Government to have a mixed economy here.

Shri Anthony Pillai: It may be that we adopt various, shall we say, intellectual disguises with regard to our pattern of society, but we all know that the reality is the reverse and that reality has been very clearly expounded by the Finance Minister, and for that exposition I am duly grateful.

There are really two points of view in this House. One solution has been suggested by Shri Masani, namely that the exuberant utterances of Shri Krishna Menon hinder our retaining the goodwill of the United States. Shri Mukerjee on the other side would urge that a halt be put on the activities of the Finance Minister in the interests of maintaining the goodwill of the Soviet Union. Both of them would suggest that the simple solution would be to remove either of these members from the Treasury Benches. But the issue that faces this country is not the fate of these two individuals.

What is the stark reality? This modern Columbus that we sent out to

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the United States came back with a Delphic oracle which has got to be interpreted. He said that he went out without expectations and came back without disappointments. This is a very profound remark which undoubtedly will have to be interpreted in various ways. According to my interpretation, what it means is this, that it is a confession that our domestic policies cannot be fulfilled without substantial foreign assistance, that to a large extent our foreign and domestic policies have failed to provide that assistance, and that it is necessary for a super-engineer to rebuild the climate in the United States for further assistance. If the domestic and foreign policies have failed to this extent, then it is not merely a question of cashiering either the Finance Minister or the Defence Minister; the whole Government is responsible to the nation for this failure. Shri Krishnamachari undertook, at the express instructions of the Cabinet, this task of removing doubts, of rebuilding the climate in the United States, but my humble opinion is that the more urgent task is to rebuild the climate in our country. We have here layers of population which are highly discontented The workers, the peasantry, the small trader are all highly discontented with the state of affairs that prevails.

Shri Mukerjee referred to a remark that was made in the *Manchester Guardian* to the effect that our Five Year Plan was a gamble and that the gamble had failed. Personally I do not see anything wrong in that remark of the *Manchester Guardian*. It was undoubtedly a gamble. In fact, the plan has built-in gambles. There are three gambles, in fact. One was a gamble that there would be an adequate amount of foreign assistance, a pious hope to that effect; there was a gamble with regard to good monsoons; and thirdly there was a gamble that deficit financing would not lead to inflation. Therefore, to suggest that the Five Year Plan was not a gamble would be utterly wrong. On the contrary, we who believe in a socialist ideology have very fundamental differences with regard to make-up of the Plan. We believe that if the Plan has to succeed, it should not depend on charitable aid, on goodwill on the part of any country. It should depend on our ability to evoke the sense of urgency, the sense of co-operation among the actual producers.

We have received reports with regard to our agricultural production. There is the report by Shri Asoka Mehta and also the report from Shri Balvantray Mehta. These reports would clearly indicate that we have failed completely to evoke any adequate response from the real tillers of the soil; but on our ability to increase our production of agricultural products depends the whole Plan, the success of the Plan, and if we have failed in that effort, then any deficit financing on top of that failure will have disastrous consequences. Hence this scramble for foreign assistance.

Shri Masani was very clear. He said that foreign assistance on a government-to-government basis cannot be expected from the United States in this Sputnik rivalry, in this race to the moon, and therefore we can expect only foreign assistance from the United States to the private sector. In other words, underlying this whole debate is the apprehension that faced with the possibility of our having to abandon the Five Year Plan unless sufficient foreign assistance comes to our aid, there will be an attempt in various devious ways to subvert the basis of the Plan, to abandon the public sector in the interests of the private sector. That is the underlying apprehension which has caused so much heat and controversy in this debate. It is not the precise statements made by the Finance Minister in his trip abroad, which is urgent but what may possibly be the future consequences of Shri Krishnamachari's travels.

I would like to add one more point. It is with regard to this unnecessary controversy that has arisen over an alleged interview which the Finance Minister gave to a correspondent of a foreign newspaper. Personally I do not think that it is not permissible to a Minister to give rein to his imagination with regard to hypothetical situations. If the Finance Minister had stated that it is possible that Shri Dange, personifying the Communist Party, may take a leftward turn, it is not an impossible conjecture. It is not a far-fetched conjecture. Has the Communist Party denied it, that it has given up, or abjured a leftward turn for ever and ever? If that conjecture is a legitimate conjecture, the consequential conjecture that some foreign government may lend assistance to the Communist Party is also not an impossible conjecture. Has the Communist Party ever denounced the rape of Hungary in spite of the fact that the Government of the USSR is a subscriber to the doctrine of Panch Sheela? Here, we have a conspirarcy of silence. If that conspiracy of silence can be maintained, what is there in the tenets of Stalinism to state with emphasis or to state positively that if the Communist Party should take a leftward turn, the Soviet Government or China will not necessarily give it assistance? It may be that the Finance Minister never made these remarks. But if he did give free rein to his imagination, to analyse the conjectural possibilities, I do not see anything wrong in that.

It may be that it is unwise to do so; it may be that in the context of our foreign policy, it is not wise to suggest that a friendly nation today may possibly take up arms tomorrow. But that conjecture is a conjecture *per se*; it is not fantastic conjecture.

On the other hand, my own view is that our foreign policy to a large extent is determined by pious platitudes. We follow a policy of neutrality. That is true. But that neutrality has not meant isolation. What has it meant in practice? It has meant that being friendly with all nations may possibly lead to assistance from all nations. To a large extent, those expectations were not belied, particularly, during the First Five Year Plan. India tried to play the role of an honest broker and accept commissions from all sides. And as long as the guns boomed in Korea and in Indo-China, it was possible for Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to play the role of an honest broker. But today, when the cold war is tapering off into sabre-rattling and into a race for the moon, opportunities to play that role are producing diminishing returns, and hence the crisis with regard to the possibilities of getting assistance from abroad.

On the other hand, though our neutrality has meant basically that we should be friendly with all, there is also the other aspect of the policy, namely to what extent we should be firm and honest with our friends. Here, we have a paradoxical situation in which a netural country is compelled to spend more and more on defence, even at the expense of jeopardising our Plan. Is it not wise to tell whoever those friends may be who have compelled this increased expenditure on the Plan, is it not wise to suggest to them that if this continues, we shall have no other alternative but to get even military aid from other nations to safeguard our Plan? On the other hand, could we also not be equally firm with the Soviet bloc and tell them that if they are subscribers to the Panch Sheela, we shali not tolerate the rape of any country like Hungary, that we shall openly speak out and denounce any such aggressive act on the part of our friends? Therefore, there is, really a a contradiction in that our wanting to be friendly, nice and sugary to everyone, renders us impotent in being firm and honest in our dealings in the implementation of our policy of neutrality. My humble submission is that this policy of being sugary with everyone is yielding diminishing returns. It is about time

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that we try the other method both in the interests of our dignity and in the interests of our self-interest. It is wise to say to our friends that with regard to certain matters, we shall be equally firm, and we shall be equally outspoken. Unless we make a basic reappraisal of the tone and tenor our foreign policy and of our domestic policies, the aim of improving the economic situation of this country will certainly be in jeopardy.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Even after all these eloquent and highly controversial speeches by some members of the House, I still regard the visit of the Finance Minister to foreign countries as a piece of patriotic enterprise. The object of his visits is twofold, firstly, to assess the prospects of obtaining medium-term and long-term economic assistance for our Second Five Year Plan, and secondly, to create greater understanding of India's economic problems and policies. A guarded and intelligent assessment of his success is needed.

Acharya Kripalani has said that our Finance Minister went with a begging bowl. I would call it a very uncharitable remark on his part. The devil should be given his due credit.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Is the Finance Minister a devil?

Shri P. K. Deo: I have been closely following his utterances in the USA. On 4th October, 1957, while addressing the Eastern Conference sponsored by the East American Council, he has said 'We want loans'. He never said 'We want aid'. He also said that he will prove our repaying capacity.

An important sentiment has been released regarding the ideal of socialistic pattern of society or socialism and the so-called departure of that ideal in the Finance Minister's speech. Everybody in this House would agree that this country has accepted the Second Five Year Plan, and to achieve the targets envisaged in the Plan, we need foreign capital to the tune of Rs. 700 crores. It is immaterial whether it comes from the USA or the USSR; so long as no political strings are attached to the aid, it should be welcomed. We accepted the other day Soviet aid to the tune of Rs. 60 crores, and it is no harm if we ask for such aid from the United States of America.

It is an admitted fact that there has been surplus capital in the United States, and that made our Finance Minister go there and use the goodwill of this country and his personal influence to induce the official and non-official agencies of the United States to help us to implement our Second Five Year Plan.

Now, coming to the achievements or failures, we should judge them from his performances and the results achieved in different countries. So far as Her Majesty's Government in UK is concerned, help from them is more in the forms of platitudes than of real promises. So far as the loan from the World Bank is concerned, before the Finance Minister's departure from here, a delegation had already visited this country on behalf of the World Bank, and they had given a favourable report regarding the soundness of our projects, especially our railway expansion programme. How far will it be fair on the part of the Finance Minister to claim that he has achieved the disbursement of $150 million of bank loans to India for our Plan purposes?

Our Finance Minister feels that on the whole he has been successful. That might be a complacent belief or effective intelligent thinking. But it depends on the results. Today's paper gave an indication that Mr. Cooper gave a statement that India would be expecting financial assistance from America to the tune of $300 million, that is, more than half of what we had asked for. That is a very good sign. The question of assistance from the USA has been under the consi-

deration of the United States Government.

At this delicate moment, the reaction of our Communist friends is to rather sabotage any prospect of our getting any such loans from the United States. (*An Hon. Member*: You are there). The wheat loan from Canada has been a piece of success.

So far as our trade relations with West Germany are concerned, negotiations for deferred payment are nothing but postponement of our burden. A long-term perspective indicates that lightening of this burden could be achieved by balancing our trade relations. I would like to know categorically from the Finance Minister if he discussed the question of balancing of our trade with West Germany and of the marketability of our products there.

The visit of the private industrial mission in search of capital for the private sector synchronised with the visit of our Finance Minister to that country. We would like to know if there was any co-ordination between these two visits, if the private delegation helped in any way in getting foreign assistance from that country.

Many persons in this country expressed their regret over the statement of the Finance Minister. My hon friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, accused the Finance Minister of having hit the Prime Minister below the belt. But that has been contradicted, and our Prime Minister here has given his unqualified support to the statement of the Finance Minister after the misunderstanding has been cleared. (*An Hon. Member*: Not yet).

There has been a feeling in certain quarters that when our Finance Minister has been negotiating for foreign aid from the United States, our Prime Minister should not have made a reference to the activities of international gangsters at Kashmir. There has been some feeling, at the same time, that when the USSR has been supporting us in the Security Council on the Kashmir question and when we have been fighting for China's recognition in the United Nations, we should not have gone to the western bloc for financial or economic assistance. But these things are quite different. They cannot be put together. Everybody in this House feels that India is not prepared to sacrifice the ideology of neutrality and non-alignment with power blocs for the sake of foreign aid. We all feel that we have to raise our internal resources and have to stick to the policy of more exports and try to implement our Second Five Year Plan successfully.

It will not be out of place to mention here that sometime back, a Japanese firm, Yunoshitta and Company, promised technical and financial assistance to the Government of India for developing the Paradip port on the cost of Orissa. In return, they were to get 2 million tons of iron ore from this country. That would earn Rs. 12 crores worth foreign exchange. If our Finance Minister gives his sympathetic consideration to this proposal, that will also help us a long way to get foreign resources.

With this, I support the statement of the Finance Minister.

Shri Somani (Dausa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, undoubtedly our country is faced with a very difficult and critical economic situation. It cannot be denied that the Finance Minister undertook his mission at a time when the country's needs of foreign exchange are so urgent and acute. It is therefore in the context of this pressing need for implementing even the core of our Second Five Year Plan that we have to examine and discuss the results of the very difficult mission which he undertook recently.

I may remind hon. Members that the present Finance Minister imposed the heaviest burden on the private sector which any Finance Minister could do at the time of his last budget. The burden was not only heavy, but the nature of the taxation

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measures he initiated is unprecedented. Having got the approval of the House for these taxation measures, I think it is nothing short of a remarkable achievement that he was able to visit those countries and create such a favourable atmosphere where the private sector plays such a predominant role.

It is also clear from the statements already made by the Home Minister and the Prime Minister that all this achievement of the Finance Minister has been made without sacrificing any of the principles or policies this country has been following. And it is not the claim of the Finance Minister's statement, to which reference can be made, but all reports indicate —and it can be said without the least fear of exaggeration—that never in the recent past have the conditions been more favourable in the United States of America for large-scale assistance for this country for the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan than now.

We have the testimony of the leader of the unofficial industrialists' delegation, Shri G. D. Birla. He has testified to the very favourable impression that was created by the Finance Minister's visit. We have seen this morning the report of a speech of Mr. Sherman Cooper, who was for sometime US Ambassador to this country, estimating that the order of assistance from America might be in the region of about $250 to $300 million. Shri Birla has also estimated that the aid that we might expect from America would be about $250 million. (*An Hon. Member*: For private sector?).

We are also aware of the fact that it was due to the visit of our Finance Minister that the United States Government constituted a committee of high officials to go into the various aspects of our Plan and our requirements, and it is reported , that that committee has made a very favourable report for the consideration of the President. That being so, I think the bitter controversy which has been raised about the mission of the Finance Minister is really very unjustified and is calculated to do a great mischief to the very objective which we have all in view, namely, to promote the pace of economic development as fast as possible.

Apart from the assistance that we might receive from the Government, there are various other agencies like the World Bank, the Export-Import Bank and other American-sponsored institutions from which valuable assistance has been forthcoming, and from which there are further prospects of assistance forthcoming, for many of our projects. In addition, this is the first time that we have heard that a combine of private commercial banks in the United States of America have come forward to help the Tata Steel expansion project.

We have also a report of the Industrialists Mission that the present climate in America to afford assistance in the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan is such that a very substantial investment from the industrialists and investors of America may be expected All that means that if the atmosphere that has been created by the Finance Minister's mission is pursued to its logical conclusion, then, naturally, this mission will bear fruitful results which will be of great assistance at a time when we are faced with such a difficult situation in our foreign exchange resources.

Coming to the question which is often raised, as if the private sector has run away with a huge amount of foreign exchange resources, as if there has been an over-investment by the private sector in several projects. There have been frequent criticisms that the private sector is not playing its role, that the investors are shy and that they are not making their full contribution. On the other hand, when they show enterprise and go ahead, they are charged with recklessness. I think at a time when the private

sector is in a position to secure substantial foreign assistance by way of deferred payments, it is highly desirable that the Government of India should pursue policies which will enable the private sector to take full advantage of the opportunities that have been created by this atmosphere in foreign countries.

It appears that our trade with West Germany shows an adverse balance to the tune of about Rs. 80 crores in the last year alone. That shows the nature of capital equipment which we are importing from West Germany. And, if, as the Finance Minister has said in his statement, the German Government and the German machinery manufacturers there are in a position to enter into long-term credit facilities for the private sector, that means that we are in a position to avail foreign exchange facilities to the extent of about Rs. 250 crores during the next three years—if proper advantage is taken of the facilities that West Germany is in a position to offer for the economic development of our country.

My point is, whether the projects are in the private sector or in the public sector, it is a part of the Plan itself and whatever contributes to the increase in production—if the private sector today is in a position to secure substantial credit facilities from abroad—there is no reason why Government should not come forward and take such measures as will enable the private sector to avail itself of those facilities.

I would not take much time of the House; but it is clear that this debate which has taken place and the way in which certain remarks have been flung about may cause much damage than good to the country. At a time when any country is faced with an economic crisis one would naturally expect that all sections of the people would co-operate to get the difficulty solved. I think it is in the interests of the country that all parties should have come forward to strengthen the hands of the Finance Minister to go ahead with the mission in which he has been able to create a certain atmosphere, but the results whereof can only be secured if our country and this House here strengthen his hands and enable the Government to go ahead to take advantage of the atmosphere that has been created. I think it is really very essential at this critical stage of the Plan, when this mission has produced such results in creating a favourable atmosphere especially in America and West Germany, which alone are in a position to deliver the goods, that everything possible should be done to enable both the private sector and the public sector to avail this opportunity and take full advantage of the results of the mission.

I feel that the Finance Minister has really achieved remarkable success on a very difficult mission and that everything possible should be done so that the atmosphere that has been created would enable us to achieve the objective that we have in view.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Gopalan wanted some five minutes for some personal explanation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He took already 2½ minutes to explain that point as I think.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when this motion was tabled by my hon. friend, Shri Masani, I was not quite sure in my mind whether I ought to welcome a discussion or feel aggrieved that my friend, Shri Masani, should have brought this matter on to the surface. In retrospect, the mixed feelings with which I approached this debate have somewhat been changed largely because of the very massive support that I got on the floor of this House from my chief, the Prime Minister and no less massive and equally spontaneous support from my senior colleague the Home Minister. After all, even if this debate had some element that was not good in it some good has come out of it.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.]

Basically the approach that has been made by the Opposition follows the pattern of communist stock. A prophet of communism once said that if he had 4 enemies he would make friends with 3 and destroy the fourth; and this process will go on that way.

Shri Hem Barua: That was Mr. Chester Bowles who said like that.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid my hon. friend does not know anything about communists (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that a prophet has said so and he calls the man who said that a prophet. There is nothing to oppose it.

Shri Hem Barua: I said that it was Mr. Chester Bowles.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may be that he is a prophet; what is the harm?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My friends the communists must seek to divide the Cabinet and that is a process that they have been carrying on for long. They must praise the Prime Minister and decry his colleagues, in the hope that sometime or other they might perhaps win over the Prime Minister. They do not understand, as often people who believe in dogmas such as they do do not understand, that the Prime Minister has chosen his colleagues and if he does not want them he can drop them. So, there is no point in saying the Prime Minister is a good man but his colleagues are bad men. The Prime Minister chooses those colleagues.

This propaganda is not merely carried on by the communists but also by those papers which are run by fellow travellers. We are pleased that our leader is spared from the various epithets that are often hurled at our devoted heads but none the less the tactics happen to be unavailing and I think it is worth while mentioning.

But in dealing with Shri H. N. Mukerjee I should not forget the fact that the motion was moved by Shri Mahani. I am grateful to whatever he said about me and about my work. I am, perhaps, somewhat less grateful in regard to whatever he said about what I should have said in America. But support came from another quarter, from an old colleague. I hope that it does not bear the patent so far as the communists are concerned. Shri Frank Anthony and I have been here for a number of years, almost since 1942—a significant year in the history of communism in India. I have known in those days Mr. Frank Anthony spontaneously supported any good cause. Here he found that this poor fellow who was one of his comrades being harassed and he brought in an amendment. I am grateful to him not only for the amendment but to his somewhat critical approach to the whole problem.

I would just like to say a word about Acharya Kripalani. It is a matter of deep regret that I should have provided the occasion for him to have said what he did. I am not in a position, I have not got the authority or the age or the experience that my senior colleague, the Home Minister has to speak about Acharya Kripalani as he did. All that I can say is that Acharya Kripalani is a respected leader and I think that respect still holds good. I have not had the privilege of knowing him very well so as to exchange pleasantaries. None-the-less, it is sad that some people should have occasion even to criticise a person who has occupied that position in Indian public life. I have nothing more to say about what he has said about me and my trip, not even to quote what he said in England.

About my friend, Shri Mukerjee, the orator of the Communist Party, is nursed in the traditions of Oxford. He is good enough to say that he found me a charming man outside this House. May I say that I heartily reciprocate that sentiment? I found him more charming. I found him cultured. I do not see how that type of culture that he imbibed at Oxford can still be preserved in the atmosphere in which he now thrives, because the

atmosphere is, may I say, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, overpowering. Not that I say that my friend opposite is any the less charming. But she is not quite so soft outside as Mr. Mukerjee; she is hard as nails but she is charming and when she is not here we miss her.

But this personal charm, Oxford culture or Cambridge education goes by the board when the indoctrination of communism starts. A totalitarian mind believes that anything that is untrue becomes true by repeating it. It is not a communist following; it belonged to Mr. Hitler as well. Now Shri Mukerjee must go back to his old stock of imports and must quote figures—may I say, misquote. He wants the House to believe that all this trouble, the need for money, for foreign aid, the need for my going abroad and asking for aid—the root cause of all this is the import policy that has been pursued by the then Commerce and Industry Minister. It does not matter whether the occasion is appropriate or not because the Communists never choose an appropriate occasion. Every occasion is appropriate for their propaganda. He misquoted a lot of figures He quoted something about condensed milk and powdered milk Powdered milk came free. It is imported no doubt and it came by the sea through the customs. A lot of powdered milk has been coming free. It is being distributed for poor children I suppose the communists do not like it.

He was afraid that I might get up and say that our imports had been largely in the field of capital goods. He must meet that argument. So, he says: "Your imports of capital goods are not for making producer goods but for making consumer goods". This is a new line so far as the communists mind is concerned; it is inventive if it is nothing else. We may probably hear more of it later.

But what did he say? He said that I had in an interview said something which I did not, which would affect our relations with two countries who are our neighbours. But at the same time, he abused every other country that is friendly. If you want to sympathise with East Germany, there is no need to abuse West Germany. If you want to be friendly with Soviet Russia, there is no need to abuse Britain or the United States. But, Shri Mukerjee is a good man. He says: "Do as I tell you but do not do as I do". The Russians do as he does but I must do as he tells me.

Now, about my statements in the United States and elsewhere. Unfortunately, I am far too lazy to lay down or put in paper whatever I say. I do not prepare speeches either because I fancy that I am being overworked or I am incapable of doing that kind of work. But I took good care so far as anything that I said in the United States was concerned that I put it down on paper. Not merely did I do it but I had it printed, undoubtedly at Government expense, and put in the library. As the Prime Minister said, I would like hon. Members who are interested in order to find fault with whatever I have said, to read it again. Maybe that we did not speak with one voice in this Cabinet. But hon. Members will find that the sentiments that are mentioned there are the same as mentioned by any senior Member of the Cabinet in this country or elsewhere. I have nothing to be ashamed of in regard to what I said abroad and I refuse to be hung because of my misdeeds until such time as my hon. friends take charge of this Government. In which case, of course, I have been assured by my communist friends that they will probably swing me first It would be a good thing to do. After all, many of them are my good friends. They would not like to create any suffering for me.

The point really about it is this. Hon. Members in this House and outside must be wary. There are a handful of papers in this country which, if they are not communist, are fellow travellers-owned papers and if they cannot say anything against the Prime Minister, they choose the lesser dignitaries in the Cabinet. They choose to misrepresent what we have said. I am not here to defend whether it is right for us to go to the

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

foreign country and ask for aid without political strings. If Shri Mukerjee says that the policy of the Government is wrong and, therefore, he must pass a vote of censure on the Government having done something in pursuance of a policy which is basically wrong, I agree with him. Let us have it. We will try to defend it to the best of our ability. But the policy is a thing which, at any rate, Shri Gopalan in clearer terms, being not so well educated as Shri Mukerjee, states something which he is not against. If that is your attitude, you must prove what you say, if you have any reason to say that the policy of this country has been twisted, misrepresentation has been made or the dignity of this country has been lowered. I am afraid, Sir, no such case has been made out.

Well, about other speakers, Shri Anthony Pillai—I do not know what Shri Pillai was saying, whether he was saying something in my favour or against—I think largely thought that there is a justifiable case on the Finance Minister's side though he may not approve entirely whatever I have been doing. Well, I thank him for small mercies

An Hon. Member: He did not approve.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is what I said, I do not know exactly where I stand in relation to him.

The hon. Member from Orissa gave us a limited approval. Of course, Shri Yajnik said that everything that I wanted to do was right but everything that I did was wrong. He has been trained in this art of dialectics for a long time, and we see evidence of it here.

To come back to the point which Shri Masani started, let me tell Shri Masani once again that I am grateful to him for whatever he said about me. But, at the same time, I would like to say much of what he said was not quite correct, because we have publicised our taxation policies. Shri Somani said something about our tax policy. I have found that the Americans found that one or two elements in our tax policy were not quite so unreasonable as some people in this country seem to think. And, certainly, as compared to Israel I think we are doing better.

There is one thing that people in America did not know. The large depreciation allowances, the development rebates which we are giving, which have made industry plough back their profits to some extent and expand, is a thing which they were not aware of. The second thing they were not aware of was that we are not a Communist country, in spite of the fact that we have a Communist Opposition which is reasonably vociferous, and individual liberty does exist in this country, and might exist so long as we are all here and democracy flourishes.

As the Prime Minister mentioned, there are certain points which are common to us, valuable points. For instance, our Constitution, the Rule of the Law, the respect for individual freedom, the ability of a man to go to a court if something is done against which even the Communists enjoy in this country, these are points of contacts. Of course, there are points of difference.

I did not say that they are more socialistic. All I did say was that the social security measures which they have adopted in their country are something which we would not be able to adopt for many many years to come, because they are so perfect, their standard of life is such that in a socialist economy we would not be able to achieve for many years to come. Therefore, these are matters in which we probably can envy them. Their standard of living is high. Their social security measures are high. Their wages are very high even in relation to their cost of living. And, labour is very powerful in America. If anybody thinks that labour is not powerful in America,

they make a mistake. The labour lobby is probably the strongest lobby in America.

So, these are some of the things from which we see how they are influenced. It may be that we would like to implant some of the things in our country. I certainly would like, if we can afford it, to bring in their social security measures. That does not mean we accept the entire system, that does not mean we accept capitalism as such. I have repeatedly said that so far as we are concerned capitalism is of short duration here, it is a matter of barely over 40 years.

I would like Shri Masani to read what I have said. Perhaps, he may approve of me a little less but, nonetheless, I am grateful to him for whatever he has said. I am grateful to Shri Frank Anthony for his amendment, which is certainly very flattering so far as I am concerned. Well, by and large I am grateful even to the Communist Party for not having made it worse than what it was.

Shri M. R. Masani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday evening, I must confess, I had a certain amount of doubt whether my fellow sponsors and I had done wisely in tabling this motion. I felt that for two reasons. One was that the debate had gone off from the economic plane on which I had largely pitched it to a political plane, and that unfortunately has lasted right till this moment.

The Finance Minister, for instance, feels that some of the things that I said about taxation measures were not correct. I think it is a great pity that he has not taken more time to point out where these inaccuracies were. I have taken the trouble to list the disincentives or obstacles to investment in India as I have understood them, and I hope even now he will get someone in his Ministry to take trouble to tabulate the answers or corrections to each of those difficulties to which I drew attention.

The second reason I had some doubts was that the general feeling left on one yesterday was that perhaps the debate may do more harm than good in the general context of our economic situation and our need for economic aid, credits and investment from abroad. That, Sir, I think one no longer feels, and I think we all can feel, as the Finance Minister has expressed already, that this debate has been worthwhile because it has given an opportunity to Parliament and the country to rally round the policy of this Government of ours in seeking the help of friendly countries of the world. The very powerful speeches made by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister today have corrected any damage that might have been done towards the end of yesterday's debate. I feel, therefore, that if it can be said by the *Manchester Guardian* that the Plan was a gamble and the gamble had failed, I would say that the Communist Party's plan in this debate was a gamble and that gamble has also failed.

Now, in so far as the Prime Minister's speech was concerned, I felt that in one of the finest speeches that he has made in this House for some time, he placed a very correct perspective of our approach to other countries and to the rest of the world. I am sure that we all agree about the way in which he explained our approach as being a friendly one, that when we go to a country our business is to make friends with that country and be friendly to it, that we get back in international relations what we give, and that we should give our best in those contacts that we make so that we may get the best out of other people

I think it was good of the Prime Minister in that context and in that spirit to confess to us frankly that he shared the regret that some of us felt at the outbrusts and statements of the Defence Minister on the 18th of November in the Security Council. In the light of that, Sir, we all hope that the Minister concerned will observe

[Shri M. R. Masani]

greater restraint in his utterances in future.

Now, it seems that irked by the Communist charges the Prime Minister asked us to ask ourselves and answer these questions: "Do we stand as humble suppliants at the bar of the world? Does the world think that we are self-respecting people or not?" I think, Sir, there can only be one answer to both the questions, and the answer is a resounding "No". I have yet to find anyone in the world who thinks that we are suppliants or that we lack self-respect; if anything, the charge is often made that we are throwing our weight about somewhat unnecessarily as a young nation. I think, therefore, we can reassure the Prime Minister that this libel that the Communist Party has tried to affix on the Government's policy and that of the Finance Minister's visit is one that is entirely unwarranted by the actions of our people and the Government.

Why has the Communist Party adopted this tactic that it did yesterday and it has done for the last few days in trying to foment this particular issue? I think the answer is clear, that it is in pursuance of their policy of trying to drive a wedge between different countries in the non-Communist world. That policy, to which the Finance Minister referred, has been known as *salami* tactics, that is the policy that Rakosi, the former tyrant of Hungary, described as detaching one opponent after another and slicing them off till nobody was left to fight. Their attempt to sabotage the good results of the Finance Minister's visit results from the irritation felt and experienced by them; not because that the mission failed but because of the expectation that the fruits of that mission may be reaped by this country in the near future.

If, however, this Plan could be sabotaged, then this country would be at the mercy of the Communist Party in this country and of their friends abroad. Judging by the reaction to the Finance Minister's alleged statement about their friends abroad, one can see that they are very sensitive on that spot, but can they blame us if we still imagine that they are part of an international conspiracy, when their own General Secretary, Mr. Ajoy Ghosh, and the delegation of the Communist Party of India have been spending the last few weeks in Moscow, confabulating with Communist leaders from the rest of the world?

What is it that they are discussing there? Is it the weather? What is it that they discuss over weeks and what do the reports say? The reports say that very close contacts are being established between the Asian and the non-Asian parties and that the task of liberating the colonial and semi-colonial countries of the world has been under active discussion. So, the visits that are paid there are for the purpose of preparing for the liberation of this country and other countries similarly placed. In that context, one cannot help feeling that the Home Minister, in his very incisive analysis of their policies, was being very charitable and mild when he let them off with the very mild reproaches that he did.

The Deputy Leader of the Communits Party of India said, interrupting the Home Minister, that their policy was not to oppose aid or loans from various countries. I was very glad to hear that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): And the rest of it?

Shri M. R. Masani: But the fact remains that when the Communist Party entered this House in force in 1952, after the elections before the last, they called a meeting of what was described as "non-Congress democratic M.P.s". At that time, they put before them a minimum programme for functioning jointly on the floor of

Parliament. Item No. 14 of that minimum programme which can be found in the *Hindustan Times* of 25th April, 1952, is as follows: "No acceptance of foreign loans". I am glad, therefore, that that policy has been diluted or changed. Whether that change is strategic or tactical, I do not know. Therefore, when professions for the support for the second Five Year Plan are made, we have to take them, as the Home Minister suggested, with a certain amount of scepticism.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee tried to draw a distinction between the socialist pattern which he professes to support and the mixed economy which he described as something which I adhere to. I am very flattered that the mixed economy is laid at my door, because it happens to be the actual policy of the Government of India and will remain there so far as I can see. After all, what is the mixed economy? If there is going to be a public or a non-official sector alongside of the State sector, and if that sector is to be given, as the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister insist on repeating in speech after speech, an honoured and important place, that is a mixed economy. A mixed economy is an economy in which that State sector and the non-official sector function side by side in the service of the country. If I am to be given the parentage of the mixed economy, I am very proud, because that happens to be the policy of our Government and our country under a socialist pattern of society.

The mixed economy is perfectly consistent with democratic socialism. It may not be consistent with totalitarian communism, but certainly democratic socialists will find no difficulty in accepting a mixed economy of State and private enterprise.

I would like to correct one little statement of Shri Anthony Pillai which, I am sure, was unintentional. He seemed to understand that I had written off all hope of a government-to-government credit from the United States. That was not what I said yesterday. I was trying to point out that, under the Presidential system of government, the Administration was not free to give unlimited credits as they might wish to do and that the nature of the credit might be limited to the kind of figure that Mr. Sherman Cooper mentioned yesterday in New York.

I stand for getting the fullest assistance from outside, both in the form of investment capital and of government-to-government aid for essential purposes.

I hope, Sir, the House will accept the amendment and substitute motion endorsing the Finance Minister's statement moved by Shri Frank Anthony and will reject the other amendment which are in the nature of a censure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The first amendment to the original motion is that of Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khamnam): I do not press my motion.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): On this side, we want to concentrate on one motion only, namely, amendment No. 3, which is in my name and is followed by some others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I shall put substitution motion No. 3 to the vote of the House. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

> "This House having considered the statement by the Finance Minister on his visit to the U.S.A., Canada, the U.K., and West Germany laid on the Table of the House on the 13th November, 1957, records its strong disapproval of the manner in which he sought to interpret the basic approach and political perspectives of India's

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

economic policies among the Governments and the banking and business communities of the countries he visited".

15.08 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 34; Noes 143.

Division No. 6] **AYES** **15.10 hrs.**

Awasthi, Shri
Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Braj Raj Singh, Shri.
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhuri, Shri T.K.
Dasgupta, Shri B.
Dige, Shri
Elias, Shri M.
Ghodasar, Shri Fatehsinh
Ghosal, Shri
Ghose, Shri S.
Gopalan, Shri A.K.
Goundar, Shri Shanmuga
Haider, Shri
Kodiyan, Shri
Kunhan, Shri
Majhi, Shri R.C.
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Mullick, Shri B C.
Pandey, Shri Sarju
Panigrahi, Shri
Parmar, Shri K.U.
Ramam, Shri
Rao, Shri T.B. Vittal
Singh, Shri L. Achaw
Sugandhi, Shri
Thakore, Shri M.B.
Vajpayee, Shri
Valvi, Shri
Yajnik, Shri

NOES

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Achar, Shri
Agadi, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Bahadur Singh, Shri
Banerji, Shri P.B.
Bangshi Thakur, Shri
Beck, Shri Ignace
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit M. B.
Birbal Singh, Shri
Brahm Perkash, Ch
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Braj Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Das, Shri K K.
Das, Shri Ramdhani
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Datar, Shri
Deb, Shri N.M.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dublish, Shri .
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ganapathy, Shri
Gandhi, Shri Feroze
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ganapati Ram,, Shri
Ghosh, Shri M.K.
Godsora, Shri S.C.
Guha, Shri A.C.
Hazda, Shri Subodh
Heda, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jang Bahadur Singh, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Jena, Shri K.C.
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Joshi, Shri A C
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kasliwal, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Keshava, Shri
Keskar, Dr
Khimji, Shri
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T
Krishnappa, Shri M.V.
Kureel, Shri B N.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Lahiri, Shri
Laskar, Shri N C
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Majithia, Sardar
Maiti, Shri N B
Malliah, Shri U S.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masani, Shri M R.
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Matin, Shri
Mehdi, Shri S.A
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mehta, Shrimati Krishn
Mishra, Shri B D.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Mishra, Shri S N.
Misra, Shri R.R.
Mohammad Akbar, Shaikh
Munisamy, Shr N.R.
Morarka, Shri
Na , Sh i C K.
Naldurgker, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Nathwani, Shri
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Nek Ram Negi, Shri
Oza, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri
Pande, Shri C.D
Pandey, Shri K.N
Parmar, Shri Y S
Patel, Shrimati Maniben
Patel, Shri N N
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rajiah, Shri
Raju, Shri D S
Ramakrishnan, Shri
Raman, Shri C R Pattabhi.
Ramaswami, Shri S V.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Rane, Shri
Rangarao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Reddy, Shri Viswanatha
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rungsung Suisa, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Sanganna, Shri
Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shr P.G.

Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Sharma, Pandit K.C.
Sharma, Shri R.C.
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri Babunath
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri M.N.
Sinha, Shri B.P.
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Somani, Shri
Soren, Shri
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Sunder Lal, Shri
Swaran Singh, Sardar
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwary, Pandit D.N.
Uike, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Vedakumari, Kumari M.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the substitute motion of Shri Frank Anthony. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the statement by the Finance Minister on his visit to the U.S.A., Canada, the U.K. and West Germany laid on the Table of the House on the 13th November, 1957, records its approval of the contents thereof."

The motion was adopted.

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further clause-by-clause consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill, 1957. Out of 6 hours agreed to by the House for clause-by-clause consideration and third reading of the Bill, 1 hour and 30 minutes have already been availed of and 4 hours and 30 minutes now remain.

The House will now take up clause 59. Which are the amendments that hon. Members would like to move or treat as moved—Amendments Nos. 115, 116, 117, 118 and 119? I see no hon. Member rising.

The question is:

"That clause 59 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 59 was added to the Bill.

Clause 60— (*Appointment, etc. of the General Managers*)

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I am moving amendments Nos. 50 and 51.

Mr. Speaker: What about amendment No. 120? It is the same as 50.

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

Page 39, lines 11 and 12,—

omit "with the approval of the of the Central Government".

Page 39, lines 20 and 21,—

for "not less than three-fifths of the total number of members" *substitute* "the total number of members and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of those present and voting"

इस धारा में जो दो संशोधन उपस्थित किये गये हैं उन का उद्देश्य कारपोरेशन को इस बात का अधिकार देना है कि वह एलेक्ट्रिसिटी और ट्रांसपोर्ट के जेनरल मैनेजरों की नियुक्ति कर सकें । अभी ६०वी धारा में जो व्यवस्था की गई है उस के अनुसार कारपोरेशन इस बात के लिये बंधा हुआ होगा कि वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति से एलेक्ट्रिसिटी और ट्रांसपोर्ट के जेनरल मैनेजर नियुक्त करे । मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात की स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिये कि जिस व्यक्ति को वह उपयुक्त समझे उसे इन पदों पर नियुक्त कर दे। आवश्यकता हो तो इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है कि जो भी व्यक्ति नियुक्त

[Shri Vajpayee]

किया जाये उसे पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन पसन्द करे लेकिन जहा तक केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति का प्रश्न है, यह उचित नही है । कारपोरेशन का अधिकार इतना सीमित नही किया जाना चाहिये ।

इसी बारे मे मैंने एक और संशोधन उपस्थित किया है । वह भी, कारपोरेशन के नीचे जो भी जैनरल मैनेजर होगे उनको किस तरह मे हटाया जाये, इससे संबंध रखता है । अभी जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसके अनुसार इस सम्बन्ध में कारपोरेशन की जो भी बैठक बुलाई जायगी उस के लिये यह आवश्यक होगा की वह इस तरह का प्रस्ताव ३।५ के बहुमत से पास करे ।

15.17 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं ने इस के स्थान पर यह संशोधन रखवा है के जितने भी सदस्य वहा मौजूद हो और इस प्रकार के जेनरल मैनेजर के विरुद्ध आने वाले निन्दा प्रस्ताव पर वोट दे, उनका केवल २।३ का बहुमत इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णायक होगा । मै समझता हू कि दोनो संशोधन स्वीकार किये जाने लायक है । किन्तु कल से जैसा रवैया दिखाई दे रहा है, उससे मुझे आशा तो अधिक नही है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These two amendments are before the House

Pandit G. B Pant: The amendment seeks to provide that the General Managers may be removed when a resolution to that effect is passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the number of members present and voting. That matter was considered fully in various stages. This is based on a like provision, I think, in the Bombay Corporation Act. I do not think that any change would be for the good of the Corporation or would conduce to enhance the efficiency of the services which have to be controlled and guided by the General Managers.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 39, lines 11 and 12,—

omit "with the approval of the Central Government"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 39, lines 20 and 21,—

for "not less than three-fifths of the total number of members" *substitute* "the total number of members and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of those present and voting"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 60 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 60 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 61—65

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 61 to 65 (both inclusive) stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clauses 61 to 65 (both inclusive) were added to the Bill.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is qorum.

Clause 66.— (*Commissioner and General Managers not to be interested in any contract, etc., with the Corporation*)

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

Page 41, lines 36 and 37,—

omit "unless the Corporation in any particular case otherwise decides,"

६६वीं धारा पर जो दूसरा उपबन्ध है उसकी शब्दावली इस प्रकार है :

"If the Commissioner, or any of the General Managers, acquires directly or indirectly, by himself or by his partner, or any other person, any share or interest in any such contract or work as is referred to in sub-section (1) he shall, unless the Corporation in any particular case otherwise decides, be liable to be removed from his office by the order of the authority competent to remove him under the provisions of this Act:"

इसमे मेरा संशोधन इस प्रकार है :

omit "unless the Corporation in any particular case otherwise decides,"

इस को यहा पर आवश्यकता नही है । अगर कोई पदाधिकारी, कमिश्नर या जेनरल मैनेजर इस धारा के उ बन्ध (२) के अनुसार किसी इस प्रकार के ठेके मे अपने को सम्बद्ध कर देता है, जो कि उचित नही है, जिस से उसे नाजायज लाभ होने की आशंका है, तो उस व्यक्ति को उसी समय, जब कि वह अपने को ठेके के साथ जोड़ता है, या अनुचित कार्य में अपने को ग्रंथित करता है, उसके पद से हटा देना चाहिये । लेकिन यहां पर कारपोरेशन को इस बात की छूट दी गई है कि वह हटाना चाहे या न हटाना चाहे । अगर किसी पदाधिकारी ने कोई गलत काम किया है, इसी विधेयक के अनुसार गलत काम किया है, तो उसे एक दम अपने पद से हटा देना चाहिये । इस सम्बन्ध में कारपोरेशन को अधिकार देना ठीक नहीं है । मुझे इस बात का भी दुःख है कि जहां कारपोरेशन को अधिकार देना चाहिये वह नही दिया जा रहा है और जिस अधिकार को देने की आवश्यकता नही है, उसे दिया जा रहा है । कारपोरेशन में किस का बहुमत होगा, मै इस की चर्चा नही करता । लेकिन जो बहुमत वाला दल होगा वह इस प्रकार का अपवाद सामने रक्खेगा कि जिस व्यक्ति को इस विधेयक की धारा के अनुसार हटा देना चाहिये वह अपने पद पर कायम रहेगा ।

श्री च० कृ० नायर (बाह्य दिल्ली) : हटायेगा कौन ?

श्री वाजपेयी : हटाने की इस में व्यवस्था दी गई है । कारपोरेशन हटायेगा । लेकिन इस में

"unless the Corporation in any particular case otherwise decides"

इस तरह का कोई अपवाद जोड़ने की आवश्यकता नही है । इसके सम्बन्ध मे हमे बिल्कुल स्पष्ट होना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is before the House.

Shri Datar: May I point out that there might be circumstances under which this irregularity might be condoned by the Corporation? It is not necessary that every such irregularity is dishonest. There might be cases where after going through all the circumstances, the Corporation can consider that the matter need not be pursued. Therefore, these are powers, more or less of a discretionary nature and ultimately they are given to the Corporation itself. Therefore, this enabling provision should be retained.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

Page 41, lines 36 and 37,—

omit "unless the Corporation in any particular case otherwise decides,"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 66 stand part of of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 66 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 67 to 74 (both inclusive) were added to the Bill.

Clause 75— (*Quorum*)

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

Page 45,—

after line 16, add—

"Provided that such adjourned meeing shall not be held earlier than seventy-two hours after the time schedule for the original meeting."

इस क्लाज की तीसरी धारा में जो भी कारपोरेशन की बैठकें होंगी उन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निर्देश दिये गये है, और ऐसा कहा गया है कि अगर कारपोरेशन की कोई बैठक इस सेक्शन के सब सेक्शन २ के अनुसार स्थगित कर दी जाये कोरम के अभाव में, तो दूसरी जो भी बैठक बुलाई जायेगी, उसमे कोरम की आवश्यकता अनिवार्य नही होगी । इस व्यवस्था से मुझे कोई विरोध नही है । अगर किसी बैठक मे कोरम नही होगा तो बैठक स्थगित कर दी जायेगी और दूसरी बैठक बुलाई जायेगी । लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि दूसरी बैठक कब बुलाई जायेगी । अभी बैठक में कोरम नही है और बैठक स्थगित कर दी गई । पद्रह मिनट के बाद दूसरी बैठक बुलाई गई । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर कोरम नहीं है तो दूसरी बैठक के लिये इस बात का तो समय दिया जाये कि जो सदस्य नही आये है, उनको सूचना मिल सके । इस बात की आशंका है कि अगर एक बार बैठक नही हुई तो बिना सूचना दिये दूसरी बैठक इस धारा के अनुसार बुला ली जायेगी और जो भी काम निपटाना है वह निपटा लिया जायेगा । इस लिये मैंने यह संशोधन रक्खा है कि इस अंश को इस धारा के अन्दर जोड़ दिया जाये ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : यह रूल्स में आ जायेगा

श्री वाजपेयी :

"Provided that such adjourned meeting shall not be held earlier than seventy two hours after the time scheduled for the original meeting ".

मैं समझता हूं कि यह अगर नियम में आ सकता है तो इस में भी जोड़ने में कोई हानि नही है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is before the House.

Shri Datar: I oppose this amendment. Whenever a meeting has been adjourned, then there is no rule that a particular time limit should be fixed. Sometimes it might be necessary to have a meeting almost immediately There are provisions in the other Acts relating to corporations where it is open for the corporation to have a meeting almost the next day. Under these circumstances, it would not be proper to bind the Corporation to any such time-limit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 45,

after line 16, *add*—

"Provided that such adjourned meeting shall not be held earlier than seventy-two hours after the time scheduled for the original meeting."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 75 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 75 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 76 to 93 (both inclusive) were added to the Bill.

Clause 94— (*Officers and other employees not to be interested in any contract, etc., with the Coporation*)

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

Page 53, lines 31 and 32,

omit "unless the authority appointing him in any particular case otherwise decides"

यह संशोधन भी उसी संशोधन से मिलता जुलता है जिसे अभी स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। किन्तु फिर भी मैं इसे निष्काम भावना से उपस्थित कर रहा हूं। इसमें किसी अफसर या कर्मचारी को हटाने के बारे मे व्यवस्था की गयी है और यहां भी उसी तरह का एक अपवाद छोड़ा गया है। अभी हमारे गृह-मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कुछ मामलों में इस तरह की छट देना आवश्यक है। मेरा निवेदन है कि ईमानदारी से गडबड़ की जाती है या बेईमानी से इसका फैसला तो बड़ा मुश्किल है। नीयत के बारे में कानून की भी अपनी सीमायें है। अगर सचमुच में हम भ्रष्टाचार को जड़मूल से उखाड़ना चाहते है तो इस प्रकार की किसी भी छट को नही दिया जाना चाहिये जिसका दुरुपयोग किये जाने की सम्भावना हो। मै ऐसा नही कहता कि दुरुपयोग किया जायेगा किन्तु दुरुपयोग किये जाने की सम्भावना हो सकती है और उसी को समाप्त करने के लिये मैंने यह संशोधन उपस्थित किया है। इस धारा की शब्दावली इस प्रकार है :

"If any such officer or other employee acquires, directly or indirectly, by himself or by a partner or any other person any share or interest in any such contract or work as is referred to in sub-section (1), he shall, unless the authority appointing him in any particular case otherwise decides, be liable to be removed from his office by an order of such authority:"

मेरा निवेदन है कि इसमें आथारिटी को भी किसी प्रकार का अपवाद रखने का अधिकार नही होना चाहिये : अथारिटी क्यों ऐसा निर्णय करेगी कि इस अफसर को बनाये रखा जाये। इसमें स्पष्ट लिखा है कि वह अधिकारी या कर्मचारी किसी भी प्रकार के लाभ को प्राप्त करेगा। लाभ अगर प्राप्त किया जायेगा तो जानबूझ कर किया जायेगा। इस प्रकार के लाभ आसमान से तो टपकने वाले नहीं हैं और अगर वह या उसके रिश्तेदार इस प्रकार के लाभ प्राप्त करते हैं तो वह फिर अपने पद पर बना रहने के योग्य नहीं है। उसे अविलम्ब वहां से हटा देना चाहिये और उस आथारिटी को यह अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह उसके अपराध को क्षमा प्रदान कर सके। इसी प्रकार के संशोधन के सम्बन्ध में गृहमंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ कहा था वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता और मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि एक बार फिर से इस संशोधन पर विचार करें।

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : इस बिल की इस धारा में यह दिया हुआ है :

"A person shall be disqualified for being appointed as a municipal officer or employee if he has directly or indirectly, by himself or by a partner or any other person any share or interest in any contract.....etc."

ये जो लफ्ज हैं ये बहुत वसीय हैं। इन के अन्दर अगर किसी आदमी के किसी रिश्तेदार का सौवां हिस्सा भी किसी तरह आ जाये और वह हिस्सा चाहे उसे विरासत न मिल जाये तब भी वह इससे डिस्क्वालीफाई हो जाता है। इसके अन्दर लोगों को

[पंडित गो० ब० पन्त]

डिस्क्वालीफाई करने की इतनी ज्यादा गुंजाइश है कि जिसका असल में कोई भी ताल्लुक न हो वह भी आ सकता है। इसलिये इसमें इन शब्दों को रखते हुये ताकि गरिफ्त काफी रहे यह भी लिखना जरूरी है कि अगर वह आदमी ऐसा दोषी नहीं है जिसके बारे में कोई शुबहा हो सके कि जिसका असर उसके ऊपर पड़ सकता है, बल्कि वह सिर्फ लफ्जी या टैक्नीकल तरीके से उसमें आता है तो उसको रखा जा सकेगा बशर्ते कि खास तौर पर वजूहात देकर यह फैसला किया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is before the House.

Shri C. K. Nair: Is it possible that he may be given a chance to give up that connection, interest, etc.?

Pandit G. B. Pant: That is provided; that is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 53, lines 31 and 32,—

omit "unless the authority appointing him in any particular case otherwise decides,"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 94 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 94 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 95 and 96 were added to the Bill.

Clause 97— (*Power of Commission make Regulations and reference to the Central Government in case of difference between the Commission and the Corporation*).

Amendment made:

Page 55, lines 13 and 14, *omit* "after consultation with the Corporation".

[Shri Datar]

Pandit G. B. Pant: May I just say a word? After the deletion of the words "after consultation with the Corporation", sub-clause (2) of clause 97 becomes meaningless. It has to be deleted by way of a consequential change or as a corollary.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Is it not right that at least when it is placed before the House, the hon. Minister should explain why this has been done?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The public Service Commission say that they are never required to consult anybody even when Government appointments of a very high order are to be made. Then, they frame Regulations, but do not consult Governments. They think that it is not consistent with their policy or prestige to have such a provision here. We have to be guided by them. We cannot insist on their undertaking this task as under the ordinary law or statute they are not bound to make appointments or selections for the Corporation. So, we have agreed to their suggestion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The whole of clause 97 goes?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The whole of it remains. Only the words "after consultation with the Corporation" go. Regulations shall be made, they will be published and they will be finalised. But, sub-clause (2), which deals with difference of opinion between the Corporation and the Commission, I think should go.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is, a further amendment has to be put to the House, that the sub-clause be omitted.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Let it remain there. I am told that sub-clause (2) still can serve some purpose though I myself do not quite see how it can.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 97, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 97, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 98 to 112 (both inclusive) were added to the Bill.

Clause 113—(*Taxes to be imposed by the Corporation under this Act*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I just wanted to make one or two remarks on this question of taxes.

The first point is that in the Joint Committee we made a suggestion that there should be a rationalisation of the terminal-tax structure as the present one is very outmoded. I would like the hon. Home Minister to make the position clear to the House, as also regarding the allocation of funds for stamp duty.

The second point which I would like to mention is about clause 114 regarding components and rates of property taxes. There one small point has been accepted that the rateable value of less than Rs. 100 will be exempt from general tax on lands, but what we have felt was that throughout the tax structure there should be relief for the lower income groups, and that Rs. 100 would be too low a figure taking into consideration the present cost of living and other rise in costs. Therefore, this method of adopting a progressive scale for property tax which has been actually supported by the Local Finance Enquiry Committee and also by the Taxation Enquiry Commission we felt was very essential for all local bodies to adopt.

The third point which is also of very great importance to us which we would like to oppose is clause 119 with regard to taxation of Union property.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I will come to clause 119 later.

Shri Vajpayee:

I beg to move:

Page 64, line 24,—

(i) *after* "vehicles" *insert* ";"; and

(ii) *add* at the end—

"other than milch cattle"

Page 64 *after* line 30, add—

"(h) Terminal taxes".

इस धारा में टैक्सों के बारे में विवरण दिया गया है। मैंने पहले भी इस बात पर आग्रह किया था कि वैहिकिल्स के टैक्स में से साइकिल को निकाल देना चाहिये और साथ ही जहां पशुओं के ऊपर टैक्स लगाने की बात कही है वहां हमें यह कहना चाहिये कि दुधारू पशुओं पर किसी तरह का टैक्स नहीं लगाया जायेगा। दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में आज की बढ़ती हुई महंगाई में और टैक्स के बोझ से नीचे पिसते हुये जन जीवन को देखते हुये इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम लोगों को दुधारू पशुओं को पालने का और अपने पास रखने का प्रोत्साहन दें। इस सदन में जब कभी भी गोहत्या पर कानून से प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात कही जाती है सरकारी पक्ष इस बात पर आग्रह करता है कि कानून से गोहत्या बन्द नहीं होगी। लोग अगर गाय पालेंगे तो गाय की रक्षा होगी। मैं भी इस विचार से कुछ अंश तक सहमत हूं और चाहता हूं कि लोग गाय पालें। लेकिन दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के अन्दर कौन गाय पालेगा? चारा कितना महंगा हो गया है। दुधारू पशु के रखने के लिये जगह की कमी है और उस सब के ऊपर कारपोरेशन उनके ऊपर टैक्स भी लगाना चाहता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर पशुधन की रक्षा करने का और दूध

के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का और लोगो के स्वास्थ्य को सुधारने का अगर सचमुच में हमारी सरकार का वास्तविक इरादा है तो इस कारपोरेशन के अन्तर्गत दुधारू पशुओ पर किसी तरह का टैक्स नही लगाना चाहिये। लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि दूध पीने की जरूरत ही नही है। मै उनसे अपना मतभेद प्रकट करना चाहता हू। बडे बूढ़े दूध न पीये मगर बच्चो के लिये तो दूध की जरूरत है। और उनका विचार करके अगर दुधारू पशुओ पर टैक्स न लगाया जाये तो हमारी सारी घोषणाओ के अनुकूल होगा।

एक सशोधन मैंने और उपस्थित किया है जिसके अनुसार कारपोरेशन को टरमिनल टैक्स लगाने और वसूल करने का भी अधिकार होना चाहिये। कारपोरेशन की आमदनी बढे और कारपोरेशन को जो उत्तरदायित्व सौपे जा रहे है उनका वह ठीक तरह से निर्वाह कर सके इस दृष्टि से टरमिनल टैक्सेज लगाने और वसूल करने का अधिकार कारपोरेशन को होना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The two amendments are before the House

श्री गो० ब० पन्त जहा तक गायो की हत्या का सवाल है वह तो दिल्ली मे अब भी होती नही। उसको रोकने का कोई सवाल यहा इसलिये उठता नही। जहा तक पशुओ पर टैक्स लगाने की बात है यह तो यहा के कारपोरेशन के हाथ की बात है। यह नही है कि अगर कोई टैक्स हम लगाते हैं तो उनको भी लगाना पडेगा। लेकिन उनको अख्तियार है कि वह चाहें तो ऐसा करें। दिल्ली जैसे शहर में जहां कि आदमियों के रहने के लिये भी जगह नही होती पशुओं को रखने का एक मुकम्मिल इन्तिजाम होना चाहिये। जिससे कि यहा का स्वास्थ्य और सफाई अच्छी बनी रहे। जो इस तरह का इन्तजाम कर सकता है वह टैक्स देकर वहा की सफाई करवा सकता है क्योकि जो इस तरह के पशु रखे जाते हैं तो उनकी वजह से सैनीटेशन के लिये भी कुछ खास काम करना होता है। इसके लिये रेग्यूलेशन होगे। इसलिये इस कायदे को रखना कुछ नुकसानदेह नही है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about my point about terminal tax?

Pandit G. B. Pant: About this terminal tax what Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said is quite right In the Joint Committee this question was raised and I had said that we would examine the schedule and if we could prepare, we would produce an alternative schedule We have examined the position and also consulted the Members of Parliament belonging to Delhi, and we found that we could not prepare any elaborate schedule ourselves It would be best to leave it to the Corporation So, we found ourselves helpless So, we are unable to make any alternative suggestions at this stage

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The question is

Page 64, line 24,—

(i) after "vehicles" *insert* ",", and

(ii) *add* at the end—

"other than milch cattle"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

Page 64,—

after line 30, *add*—

"(h) Terminal taxes".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 113 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 113 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 114—118.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 114 to 118 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 114 to 118 were added to the Bill.

Clause 119.—(*Taxation of Union Properties*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In this clause the Union properties are being exempt from taxation. In another clause they are also being exempted from any betterment tax.

As far as the Delhi Municipality goes, as also all local self-government institutions, one of the biggest problems is that of finance for them. Therefore, in a place like Delhi, where the majority of the buildings, I would not say the majority but a very large portion of the buildings etc., belong to the Union Government, it will be a great hardship on the Municipality that the Union Government premises should not be taxed.

The argument is put forward from time to time that after all the finances of the Delhi Municipality will more or less be a charge upon the Union Government itself and it will be their duty to see that this local authority has enough funds. However that may be, this system which has prevailed for some time now that the Union Government premises are not taxed is wrong in principle. The local authorities or local self-government institutions should, as far as possible through their own taxation measures, be able to have a certain amount of funds at their disposal for carrying out their responsibilities, and from that point of view the properties of the Union should not be made exempt. Therefore I oppose this clause 119 and I feel that it should not be there, that the Union Government should pay its taxes to the local self-government authority and thereby enhance the funds and the capacity of the local institutions to carry out their functions.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Under the Constitution the properties which were assessed to tax before the implementation of the Constitution continue to be assessed and are charged. This is so even now. So, the lands and buildings which were taxable before the year 1951 will continue to be so. But, for others the Constitution provides that the Union properties will not be liable to such taxation.

Article 285 reads:

"(1) The property of the Union shall, save in so far as Parliament may by law otherwise provide, be exempt from all taxes imposed by a State or by any authority within a State.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, prevent any authority within a State from levying any tax on any property of the Union to which such property was immediately before the commencement of this Constitution liable or treated as liable, so long as that tax continues to be levied in that State.".

Here is besides another law too which exempts all properties of the Central Government situated in the States from taxation. So, we are following the general law.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 119 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 119 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 120 to 142 were added to the Bill.

Clause 143—*(Prohibition of advertisements without written permission of the Commission)*

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

Page 79, line 17, *add at the end* 'is repulsive to public taste and morality, or'.

Page 79, *after* line 23, *add*: 'Provided that no permission shall be necessary in respect of advertisements exempt from tax under section 142(1).'.

धारा १४२ में जो कि अभी हम ने पास की है विज्ञापनों के सम्बन्ध में करों की व्यवस्था की गई है और उस धारा में हम ने कुछ अपवाद छोड़े हैं जिन के सम्बन्ध में विज्ञापन करने पर किसी तरह का टैक्स नहीं लगाया जायगा । (ए) से लेकर (एफ) तक वे अपवाद हैं । यदि कोई आम सभा होगी या कोई अपनी खिड़की के सामने विज्ञापन करेगा या कोई सरकारी विज्ञापन होंगे तो उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया जायगा । जो इसके बाद की धारा है उसमें इस बात को स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है कि जिन विज्ञापनों पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया जायगा उन्हें कमिश्नर की परमिशन के के बिना विज्ञापित किया जा सकेगा । धारा १४३ की इस समय जो शब्दावली है उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि प्रत्येक विज्ञापन के लिये चाहे उस पर टैक्स लगे या न लगे चाहे वह आम सभा को विज्ञापन हो या अपने घर की खिड़की के सामने विज्ञापन हो यहां तक चाहे सरकारी विज्ञापन हो कमिश्नर की परमिशन लेना आवश्यक होगा ।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह पद्धति बड़ी जटिल है और इससे नागरिकों के सामने अनावश्यक कठिनाइयां खड़ी होंगी । इस लिये मैंने संशोधन संख्या ७९ के द्वारा यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि जो विज्ञापन धारा १४२ (१) के अधीन टैक्स से मुक्त होंगे उन के सम्बन्ध में परमिशन की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी । मैं समझता हूं कि इस संशोधन के पक्ष में कुछ अधिक कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । अगर गृह-कार्य मंत्री महोदय समझते हैं कि इससे कठिनाइयों से बचा जा सकता है और कोई उलझनें पैदा नहीं होंगी तो उन्हें इस को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The two amendments are before the House.

डित गो० ब० पन्त : जो पहली अडमेंट है कि जो रिपलसिव टु पब्लिक टेस्ट एंड मारेलिटी एडवरटिजमेंट हों, उन की इजाजत नहीं मिलनी चाहिये उस को इस में शामिल किया जा सकता है जब कि इस के बाई-लाज बनेंगे । क्लाज १४३ (२) (ए) कहती है—

"The Commissioner shall not grant such permission if the advertisement contravenes any bye-law made under this Act."

इन के अलावा और भी कई बातें होसकती हैं जिन के बारे में एडवरटिजमेंट की इजाजत नहीं मिलनी चाहिये । अगर उन सबकी तशरीह हो तो ठीक है नहीं तो जब बाई-लाज बनेंगे तो इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा । क्लाज १५३ (३) यह कहती है —

"the Commissioner shall grant permission for the period to which which the payment of the tax relates.....".

कमिश्नर को इस बारे में कोई आप्शन नहीं है कोई सुजाइस नहीं है । अगर कोई उतनी मुद्दत का टैक्स बहा दे दे तो कमिश्नर बरमिशन देगा । मैं समझता हूं कि इस में तरमीम करने से कोई खास नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 79, line 17,—

add at the end—

"is repulsive to public taste and morality, or"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 79,—

after line 23, *add*—

"Provided that no permission shall be necessary in respect of advertisements exempt from tax under section 142(1)".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 143 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 143 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 144 to 169 were added to the Bill.

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

Page 88, *omit* lines 39 and 40.

यह धारा पिछली धारा १६९ के साथ जुड़ी हुई है जिस में टैक्स न देने पर और जो भी टैक्स के बारे में अनुमान लगाया गया है उस पर आपत्ति होने पर अपील का विधान किया गया है । मेरा संशोधन धारा १७० की उप-धारा (बी) को हटा देने के सम्बन्ध में है । इस उप-धारा में कहा गया है —

"the amount, if any, in dispute in the appeal has been deposited by the appellant in the office of the Corporation.".

किसी व्यक्ति को अगर आपत्ति करना है तो वह आपत्ति करने का अधिकार उस को उस अवस्था में दिया जा रहा है जब कि वह जितना टैक्स उस पर लगाया गया है उस को जमा कर देगा । मैं समझता हूं कि हर एक व्यक्ति के पास इतना धन नहीं होगा कि वह पहले वह धनराशि जमा करे और फिर अपील करे । अगर अपील का फैसला उस के विरुद्ध होता है तो उससे टैक्स वसूल किया जा सकता है । उस की अपील स्वीकृत हो जाने पर उस को वह धनराशि नहीं देनी पड़ेगी । इसलिये यह व्यवस्था कर दी जानी चाहिये कि वह बिना धनराशि जमा किये भी अपील कर सके । धनराशि न जमा किये जाने पर अपील को निलम्बित करना न्यायपूर्ण नहीं है ।

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : यह कार्पोरेशन का मामला है । कार्पोरेशन का काम, जो कोई टैक्स वगैरह से उसकी आमदनी हो, उसी से चलता है । कार्पोरेशन की तरफ से जो टैक्स लगाया जाय, उसे लोग न दें और बहुत से आदमी अपील दाखिल कर दें, तो अपील के फैसले में तो मुद्दतें लग जाती हैं । नतीजा यह होता है कि अगर अपील का फैसला कार्पोरेशन के मुआफिक भी हुआ, तो रुपया मिलने में दिक्कत होती है और बाज मौकों पर नहीं भी मिलता है । इस तरह कार्पोरेशन का बजट चलता नहीं है । जो टैक्स लगाया

[पंडित गो० ब० पन्त]

गया है, तो आम कायदे के मुताबिक यह समझा जाता है कि वह सही तरीके से लगा हुआ है, जो कोई उस को ग़लत साबित करना चाहता है, तो वह रुपया जमा करके उसको ग़लत साबित कर सकता है। लेकिन अगर बगैर इस के अपील करने की इजाजत दे दी जाय, तो अपीलें बहुत होने लगेंगी, इसलिये कि लोग देखेंगे कि इसके लिये रुपया जमा करने की जरूरत नहीं है। इससे अदालतों का काम भी बहुत बढ़ जायगा और कार्पोरेशन के काम में भी परेशानी होगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 88,—

omit lines 39 and 40

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 170 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 170 *was added to the Bill.*

Clauses 171 to 370 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 371.—(*Obligation to give information of dangerous disease*)

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

Page 171,—*after* line 22, *add*—

"Provided that, if the owner or occupier of the said building so requests, the Commissioner shall, at reasonable charges, arrange to have cleansed and disinfected the building, or part of the building, or articles in such building or part, which are likely to retain infection".

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस धारा में अन्त में जोड़ने के लिये मैंने यह संशोधन उपस्थित किया है। अभी धारा का जो स्वरूप है उसको और भी स्पष्ट करने के लिये यह संशोधन रक्खा गया है। अभी जो है उसके अनुसार

"Any person being in charge of, or in attendance, whether as a medical practitioner or otherwise, upon, any person whom we knows or has reason to believe to be suffering from a dangerous disease, or being the owner, lessee, or occupier of any building in which he knows that any such person is so suffering shall forthwith give information respecting the existence of such disease to the Municipal Health Officer"

उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिसका कि सुझाव मैंने अपने संशोधन के द्वारा दिया है कि

"Provided that, if owner or occupier of the said building so requests, the Commissioner shall, at reasonable charges, arrange to have cleansed and disinfected the building, or part of the building, or articles in such building or part, which are likely to retain infection".

मैं समझता हूं कि यह सामान्य संशोधन है और अधिक मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त: जो यह क्लाज है उसके साथ यह कुछ मेल नहीं खाता है क्योंकि उसमें तो सिर्फ यह है कि वह हेल्थ आफिसर को इत्ला देगा। इसके बारे में मैं समझता हूं कि बाईलाज और रेगुलेशंस बनेंगे और जो एक तजवीज बनेगी तब उस वक्त उस पर गौर कर लिया जायगा। वैसे वह बात माकूल सी मालूम होती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 171,—

after line 22, *add*—

"Provided that, if the owner or occupier of the said building so requests, the Commissioner shall, at reasonable charges, arrange to have cleansed and disinfected the building or part of the building, or articles in such building or part, which are likely to retain infection."

The motion was adopted.

The question is:

"That clause 371 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 371 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 372 to 404 were added to the Bill

Clause 405— *(Provision of Municipal markets and slaughter houses)*

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

Page 183,—

after line 40, *add*—

"(3) No milch cattle and no animal of the bovine species shall be permitted to be slaughtered in a municipal slaughter house".

अभी माननीय गृह-मंत्री ने कहा कि यहा दिल्ली में पशुओ का बध नही होता। उन्होने जो कुछ कहा है उसे मैं स्वीकार करता हूं और उसी के सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह संशोधन है कि विधेयक मे जो तथ्य है उसे हम शब्दावली में रख दें और ४०वी लाइन के पश्चात् इस बात को जोड़ दें ।

"No milch cattle and no animal of the bovine species shall be permitted to be slaughtered in a municipal slaughter house".

मै समझता हूं कि इस संशोधन के पक्ष में अधिक और कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नही है । अगर यह सत्य है कि यहा बध नहीं होता तो यह स्वीकार करने में आपत्ति नही होनी चाहिये और अगर होता है तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इसे स्वीकार करने के लिये और भी अधिक कारण हैं । म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के कसाईखानों में दुधारू पशुओं की हत्या न हो, इस बात का प्रतिबन्ध यह सदन इस इस विधेयक में लगाये इस बात की आवश्यकता है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is before the House

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा था जहा तक मेरी इत्तला है, यहा गोवध नही होता है । जहा तक इस तरमीम का ताल्लुक है यह एक ऐसे सवाल को उठाती है जो कि एक म्युनिसिपल ला का हवाल नही है । अगर इस उसूल के ऊपर कोई अमल करना है तो एक जनरल ला होना चाहिये । सिर्फ कारपोरेशन के अन्दर इसको एक बैकडोर से लाना ठीक बात नही है । जब यहा होता नही है तो इस की जरूरत नही है । अगर इस बात को करना है तो साफ तौर पर इसका कानून बनाना चाहिये और इसका फैसला हो जाय मगर इससे म्युनिसिपैलिटी को जो फरायज करने हैं, उन्ही से ताल्लुक है और उसमें अगर इसकी जरूरत रही भी तो वैसा करने में भी बहुत से सवाल उठते है जो कि खामख्वाह एक उलझन पैदा करते हैं जब कि इसकी जरूरत नही है ।

May I make a submission?

श्री वाजपेयी : मुझे याद है इस सदन में जब दुधारू पशुओं के वध पर रोक लगाने की बात कही गई थी तब हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप नये सिरे से एक दूसरी तक़रीर नहीं कर सकते। अगर आप चाहें तो किन्हीं अल्फ़ाज को एक्सप्लेन भले ही कर सकते हैं लेकिन नये सिलसिले से एक नई तक़रीर करना मुनासिब नहीं होगा ।

श्री वाजपेयी : माननीय गृह-मंत्री ने कहा कि कारपोरेशन अगर चाहे तो कर सकता है । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में हम नियम बना रहे हैं .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उन्होंने नहीं कहा है ।

The question is:

Page 183,—

after line 40, *add*—

"(3) No milch cattle and no animal of the bovine species shall be permitted to be slaughtered in a municipal slaughter house."

The motion was negatived.

The question is:

"That clause 405 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 405 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 406 to 488 were added to the Bill.

Clause 489—(*Power of Central Government to give directions in relation to primary schools etc.*)

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

Page 224, line 9,—

after "teaching" *insert*—"pay scales, terms and conditions of teachers and other staff".

Page 224, line 9,—

omit "primary".

क्लाज़ ४८९ में कहा गया है :

"The Central Government may give the Corporation all such directions as it considers necessary in respect of subjects, curricula, text-books, standards and methods of teaching in primary schools vested in the Corporation or maintained wholly or partly by grants paid out of the Municipal Fund and in respect of such other matters as that Government considers necessary and the Corporation shall comply with all such directions".

इस मे मैं ने यह संशोधन रक्खा है कि इसमें जो अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार के रक्खे गये हैं उन में यह भी आवश्यक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अध्यापकों की तन्ख्वाहों उन की नौकरी की शर्तों आदि के बारे में भी कारपोरेशन को निर्देश दे सके। मेरा संशोधन है कि ९वीं लाइन मे जहां "standard and methods of teaching' लिखा हुआ है, उसके बाद इन चीजो को जोड़ दिया जाय । मैं समझता हूं कि अध्यापको को इस से कुछ अधिक आश्वस्ति मिलेगी और वस अध्यापकों की जिस दुर्दशा का वर्णन किया गया उस का भी निराकरण हो जायगा ।

Mr. Depuay-Speaker: The amendmend is before the House.

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : इसमें है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हिदायत दे सकती है ।

"curricula, text books, standard and methods of teaching.....such other matters as that Government considers necessary".

इसमें अगर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो शायद वह इन बातों के लिये भी हिदायत दे सकेगी । मगर इसके लिये कारपोरेशन

की आमदनी भी देखनी होगी कि कितनी होती है और कारपोरेशन कितना बोझा उठा सकता है, कितने स्कूल्स हैं, कितने नये खुलने हैं। यह सब बातें देखकर ऐसी बातें आपस की रजामन्दी से ज्यादा हो सकती हैं बमुकाबले हिदायतों के। टेक्स्ट बुक वगरह के मामले में कारपोरेशन पर कोई खास खर्चा नहीं पड़ता। इसमें तो सिर्फ एक स्टेन्डर्ड है। जो कि कायम होता है ताकि तालीम ठीक ढंग की हो। लेकिन तनख्वाह वगरह की जो चीजें हैं वह तो एक दम बोझा उठाने की ही है। अब तो कारपोरेशन बन रहा है। अगर कारपोरेशन को इन पर गौर करने की जरूरत होगी तो वह करेगा। इन अदर मैटर्स में यह सब बात आ जाती है। इसके लिये कोई खास तसरीह करने की जरूरत नहीं मालूम होती।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 224, line 9,—

after "teaching" *insert*—

"pay scales, terms and conditions of teachers and other staff".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 224, line 9,—

omit "primary"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 489 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 489 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 490 to 509 were added to the Bill.

New clause 509A.

Amendment made:—

Page 231,

after line 8, *insert*—

"*Provisions relating to existing local authorities in Delhi till the establishment of the Corporation.*—

509A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, or as the case may be, the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, as in force in Delhi, as from the commencement of this Act,—

(a) the persons who immediately before such commencement are members of any of the local authorities specified in items 1 to 10 of the Second Schedule shall cease to be such members;

(b) all the powers, duties and functions which may, under any of the aforesaid Acts or any other law, be exercised and performed by any such local authority, or by its President or Chairman, or by any committee thereof shall, until the establishment of the Corporation, be exercised and performed by a person (whether an officer of Government or not) to be appointed by the Central Government with such designation as it may specify:

Provided that the same person may be appointed in respect of all the aforesaid local authorities.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be construed as effecting or implying in any way the dissolution of the aforesaid local authorities as bodies corporate. —[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That new clause 509 A be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 509A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 510 to 515 were added to the Bill.

Schedules One to Thirteen were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री च० क्षु० नायर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले गृह मंत्री जी का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने इतनी जल्दी ही इस विधेयक को इस हाउस में ला कर पास कराया। मुझे उम्मीद है कि उन के प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक ही अप्रैल की पहली तारीख से पहले ही यह कारपोरेशन वजूद मे आ जायेगी। इस सिलसिले में हमारी ज्वाएट कमेटी में काफी चर्चा हुई। हम ज्वाएंट कमेटी के प्रधान का भी बहुत ही आभारी है कि उन्होंने सब को इस बात का पूरा मौका दिया कि वह अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकें। लेकिन यह एक अफसोस की बात है कि बावजूद इन तमाम बातो के इस हाउस के अन्दर चन्द साहबान ने कुछ विरोध प्रकट किया, खास कर हमारी रूरल एरिया कमेटी के बारे मे। किन्तु इस कारपोरेशन मे एक खास खूबी यह है कि तमाम इस रूरल एरिया को इस अर्बन दिल्ली के साथ मिला दिया गया। यह कहना कि ऊट के साथ बकरी को बाध दिया गया, मैं इन्सानियत के प्रति, देहात की इन्सानियत के प्रति एक अपमान की बात समझता हू।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो बात आगे चली गई। थर्ड रीडिंग मे पहुचने के बाद तो बांधी नही गई।

श्री च० क्षु० नायर : मुझे पहले बोलने का मौका नही मिला इसलिये मै इस समय चन्द गलतफहमियो को दूर करना आवश्यक समझता हू। इसकी मै आप से इजाजत चाहता हू। मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन के अन्दर भी ७० फी सदी से ज्यादा प्रतिनिधि देहात से आये है। इसलिये कह देना कि देहात को इसके साथ मिलाना बकरी को ऊट के साथ मिलाना है, उनको शोभा नही देता। खास कर हम लोगो को जो देहात के इलाको से आते हैं। अगर नई दिल्ली से दो मील दूर जा कर देखे तो एक ऐन्टी क्लाइमेक्स दिखाई देता है। देहात के अन्दर अब भी पुरानी ही हालत है। उसी गरीबी की हालत में, उसी दरिद्रता और गन्दगी में उनका जीवन व्यतीत होता है। इसलिये अगर इस कारपोरेशन के अन्दर कोई खूबी लाई गई है तो यह यह कि इस लानत को दूर करने के लिये हमारे तमाम देहाती इलाकों को इस कारपोरेशन के साथ मिला दिया गया। मैं समझता हूं कि शायद पांच या दस साल के अन्दर हमारे तमाम देहात, जो कि साढ़े तीन सौ से ज्यादा है, सारे देश के लिये एक नमूना बन सकते हैं, सफाई की दृष्टि से, पानी और बिजली की दृष्टि से, एजुकेशन की दृष्टि से, डेवलपमेंट की दृष्टि से एक नमूना बन सकते हैं। इसलिये यह जो तजवीज की गई कि इसको अलग करना चाहिये, यह बात एक जिम्मेदार नुमाइन्दे ने कही, मैं इसका बहुत विरोध करता हूं। हम सब शुरू से ही इस बारे मे पूरी तरह से सहमत थे कि देहात को दिल्ली अर्बन के साथ मिलाया जाय। हा, इसमे कोई शक नही कि इस तरह करने से देहातो को काफी दिक्कते और कठिनाइया उठानी पड़ेगी। यह भी महसूस किया गया। इसलिये इन दिक्कतो और कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये बहुत से सशोधनो को ज्वाएट कमेटी मे मान लिया गया। इस बिल मे एक अलग कमेटी बनाई गई है देहातो के वास्ते और उसकी मार्फत देहातो को काफी अधिकार दिया गया है।

इसलिये अब आखिरी वक्त जब कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी का काम पूरा हो गया, ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी मे भी चर्चा हो चुकी और तमाम स्टेजेज खत्म हो चुकी, यहा पार्लियामेंट मे पास करने के वक्त यह कहना कि देहात को कारपोरेशन के साथ मिलाना अनुचित था, एक बिल्कुल असगत बात प्रतीत होती है। हम इसका विरोध का चाहते हैं। कोई अनुचित चीज नही हुई है। इस वक्त भी यह कहना कि देहात के लोग इसके खिलाफ है गलत ह। अगर हम देहात को कारपोरेशन मे शामिल न करते तो जैसा कि गृह-मंत्री जी ने कहा उसके लिये कोई रूरल

एरिया कमेटी बनाई जाती या कोई ग्लोरी-फाइड डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड बनाया जाता और उस पर दस बारह या १५ लाख रुपया खर्च किया जाता और कुछ खास सहूलियतें दी जाती। लेकिन इससे ज्यादा कुछ नही हो सकता था। लेकिन अब चूकि देहात को कारपोरेशन का हिस्सा बनाया जा रहा है इसलिये हमको ज्यादा आशायें है और हम समझते है कि इस दशा में डेवेलपमेंट की ज्यादा गुजाइश है। इसीलिये धारा ३६ मे यह रखा गया है कि जो देहाती कमेटी होगी उसको देहात के तमाम मामलों मे दखल होगा और इसलिये देहात के सिल-सिले में जो भी खराबिया या दिक्कतें होगी उनको इस कमेटी को कारपोरेशन के सामने पेश करने का अधिकार होगा। मै समझता हू कि यह काफी आशा देने वाली क्लाज है। यह जरूर इसमें नही किया गया है कि इस कमेटी की सिफारिशों को मानना कारपोरे-शन के लिये आबलिगेटरी किया जाता लेकिन अगर इसके बजाय हम कनवेंशन कायम करके उसे चलाये तो उससे काफी दिक्कते दूर हो सकती है।

इसके अलावा और एक क्लाज यह जोड दिया गया है कि देहात मे ताल्लुक रखने वाली कोई चीज पर कारपोरेशन विचार नही कर सकती जब तक कि देहाती कमेटी को कंसल्ट न कर ले। इससे ज्यादा और क्या हो सकता है। मै कहता हूं कि यह एक शानदार बात है। इसको तो सिलेक्ट कमेटी के चेयरमैन ने खास हमदर्दी के साथ रखा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अब तो हाउस की तारीफ कीजिये कि हाउस इसको पास कर रहा है।

श्री च० छ० भायर : सिर्फ इसको पास करने से ही काम नही चलेगा। देहात में चन्द गलत फहमियां फैली हुई हैं। यह हाउस ऐसी जगह है कि इसके अन्दर से हमारी आवाज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में पहुंच सकती है। कारपोरे-शन के बारे मे यह कहा जा रहा है कि रूरल एरिया को अलग करके जुल्म किया गया है। इसका भी मैं विरोध करना चाहता हू। यह तमाम चीज हमारे हक मे की गई है।

इसमें एक और भी चीज है। देहात के क्षेत्रो के बारे मे हम अपना अधिकार पूरे तौर पर कारपोरेशन से ले सकते हैं और शहर को देहात पर कोई दखल नही है। इसके अलावा जानवरों पर या साईकल वगैरह पर जो टैक्सेज लगाये गये है उनकी वजह से भी लोगो को गुमराह किया जा रहा है। देहात को जिस भी टैक्स से हम एग्जेम्प्ट करना चाहेंगे उस टैक्स से देहात को एग्जेम्प्ट करने का अधिकार रूरल एरिया कमेटी को है। इससे ज्यादा मैं समझता हू रूरल एरिया कमेटी को और क्या अख्तियार दिया जा सकता है।

नई दिल्ली के बारे म हमारे दिल मे एक उमग थी। हम तो यही चाहते थे कि सारी दिल्ली के लिये एक ही कारपोरेशन हो और नई दिल्ली को अलग न किया जाये ऐसा करने से हमको पुराने इम्पीरियलिस्ट जमाने की याद ताजा हो जाती है। लेकिन हमे उम्मीद है कि दस पाच साल मे यह कमी भी पूरी हो जायेगी। अगर कारपोरेशन शानदार काम करके दिखायेगा तो कोई वजह नही है कि हम इसी सदन मे आकर यह न कह सके कि नई दिल्ली को भी कारपोरेशन के साथ जोड दिया जाये। मैं नही समझता कि उस वक्त इस बात का कोई भी विरोध करने वाला होगा।

मैं समझता हू कि तमाम चीज बहुत तसल्लीबख्श की गई है। कुछ लोगों को सबसे बड़ी शिकायत यह है कि चूकि यहा से स्टेट हटा दी गई है इसलिये स्टेट के बराबर हक वाला कारपोरेशन हमको मिलना चाहिये

[श्री च० कु० नायर]

था । यह एक असंगत चीज है । सिविक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एक अलग चीज है और पोलिटिक्स स्टेटस एक अलग चीज है ।

यह भी कहा गया है कि अगर यह कारपोरेशन सन १९३८ में या सन् १९४५ में या सन् १९४७ में लाया जाता तो हम मान लेते । लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि मैं उस वक्त इसको न मानता । लेकिन अब मैं इसको मानता हूं क्योंकि हमने पोलीटिकल सेट अप का मजा चख लिया । और उसको सारी दुनिया ने भी देख लिया । शहर वालों ने भी देख लिया और पार्लियामेंट ने भी उसे देख लिया । और मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारी खुश किसमती थी । पार्लियामेंट और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री दिल्ली को स्टेट देने के लिये बहुत खुश थे । उन्होंने एक नौजवान को चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया । लेकिन अफसोस है कि हम अपने को उस अख्तियार के लिये काबिल साबित नहीं कर सके । इसलिये एस० आर० सी० रिपोर्ट में यह सिफारिश की गई कि चूंकि दिल्ली दुनिया के बड़े शहरों में से एक है और अगर इसमें झगड़ा हो तो यह इन्टरनेशनल फील्ड में शोभा नहीं देगा, इसलिये यहां की स्टेट को खत्म करके एक कारपोरेशन बनाया जाये । और मैं समझता हूं कि उस कारपोरेशन के साथ एक बड़ी शानदार चीज यह रखी गई है कि जो अख्तियार स्टेट को भी मुहय्या नहीं किये गये थे वे अधिकार कारपोरेशन को दिये गये है ।

पहले जो अनेक स्टेट्यूटरी बाडीज थे उन्होंने यहां पर मिनिस्टर तक के नाक में दम कर रखा था । उनके काम में मिनिस्टर भी तबदीली नहीं कर सकते थे क्योंकि वे आटानोमस बाडीज थे जैसे कि इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट, डी० डी० ए० और वाटर एंड सीवेज बोर्ड । इन बहुत सी चीजों को इकट्ठा करके इंटीग्रेटेड तरीके से कारपोरेशन में रख दिया गया है जिसके लिये हम बहुत ही शुक्र गुजार हैं । ऐसा होने से इन अलग अलग संस्थाओं की वजह से जो दिक्कतें होती थीं वे दूर हो जायेंगी । पहले यह हाल था कि एक मिनिस्टर अगर किसी बात को मान भी जाये तो दूसरा मिनिस्टर उसको लटका सकता था । लेकिन आज कारपोरेशन में वह चीज नहीं होगी । यह तो एक इंटीग्रेटेड होल होगा । इससे ज्यादा शानदार और क्या चीज हो सकती है ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि हाउस इस कारपोरेशन को आशीर्वाद दे और साथ ही साथ उसके काम को भी देखे ताकि हम पांच, छः या दस साल में नई दिल्ली को भी इसमें शामिल कराने के लायक बन जायें ।

डा० सुशीला नायर (झांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बिल पर बोलते हुये कुछ बहुत हिचकिचाहट सी हो रही है । कुछ चीजें जो कि मैं इस वक्त कहना चाहती हूं सही तौर पर पहले रीडिंग के वक्त कहना चाहिये था । उस समय यह नहीं हो सका ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तो उसमें ऐतराज नहीं होता लेकिन यह रिकार्ड में गया हुआ अच्छा नहीं लगेगा । आप ही यह बात कह रही हैं कि इसको पहली रीडिंग में जाना चाहिये था ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : अगर आपको नामुनासिब मालूम हो तो आप मना कर सकते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ही ने ऐसा कहा है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मुझे यह ठीक लगा कि जो मैं कहना चाहती हूं उसको पहले

आप से यह कह दूं। मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहती थी, और खास कर के हमारे आनरेबल साथी, नायर जी की तकरीर को सुन कर मुझे इस समय बोलने की आवश्यकता महसूस हुई। मैं जरूर गृह मंत्री साहब की और माननीय सदस्यों के साथ, आभारी हूं कि इतनी जल्दी से यह कारपोरेशन बिल पास हुआ, मगर मैं यह बात स्वीकार नहीं कर सकती कि यह बिल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से अधिक शक्ति देने वाला है, या ज्यादा मौजू है, या उससे ज्यादा अधिकार देता है। यह बहुत मुनासिब है, बहुत ठीक हुआ है कि जो अलग अलग बिखरी हुई चीजें थीं डी० टी० एस०, वाटर सीवेज बोर्ड इत्यादि जिन्हें, स्टेचुटरी बाडीज बना कर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अधिकार से निकाला हुआ था वे सब इस बिल के द्वारा इकट्ठी हो गई हैं। उस लिहाज से अफसोस इतना ही रह जाता है कि डेवलपमेंट का हिस्सा और नई दिल्ली का हिस्सा इसमें नहीं डाला गया। अगर वह भी डाल दिया जाता, तो कम से कम एक चीज मुकम्मल हो जाती, और इसके लिये दिल्ली के लोग पन्त जी को हमेशा याद रखते।

मैं नायर जी से इस बात में सहमत हूं कि अगर यह कारपोरेशन सही तरीके से काम करे, तो हम आशा रख सकते हैं कि गृह मंत्री महोदय जो हिस्से आज इस में से निकाल रहे हैं, उनको फिर इसमें शामिल करने के हक में जल्दी से जल्दी तैयार होंगे। मैं उसके लिये दस साल तक नहीं जाना चाहती, जैसा कि नायर जी ने कहा। मैं समझती हूं कि अधिक से अधिक इस पहली कारपोरेशन की जिन्दगी में यह फैसला हो जाना चाहिये कि आज जो हिस्से अलग रखे गये हैं, उनको कारपोरेशन में शामिल कर लिया जाय।

लेकिन जिस बात से मुझे खास तकलीफ हुई, वह यह है कि यहां कहा गया है कि दिल्ली को बड़े उत्साह से डेमोक्रेसी का हक दिया गया था, लेकिन उसे वापिस लेना पड़ा क्योंकि इसको रखने की काबिलियत यहां के लोगों में दिखाई नहीं दी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहती हूं कि डेमोक्रेसी ऐसी चीज नहीं है, जिसको व्यक्तियों की योग्यता या अयोग्यता के कारण अपनाया जाता है, या छोड़ा जाता है। अगर व्यक्तियों के कारण से ही डेमोक्रेसी को लेना है या छोड़ना है, तो मैं नहीं जानती कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी जगह पर आज हम डेमोक्रेसी को रख सकते हैं। मुझे याद आता है बापू जी का यह कहना कि अंग्रेज चले जायें, जनता अपना इन्तजाम खुद करेगी, वह अच्छा हो या बुरा हो, चाहे chaos ही क्यों न हो। उनको फिक्र नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह एक मानी हुई बात है कि Good Government is no substitute for Self-Government मगर मैं अच्छी तरह से जानती हूं कि इस बात का यहां पर महदूद ही जिक्र हो सकता है, क्योंकि इस देश में आज हमारी अपनी गवर्नमेंट है चाहे वह केन्द्र की हो, या स्टेट की हो, या सिविक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लेवल पर हो। मैं उन लोगों में से हूं जो यह मानते हैं कि तीन वोट का जो हक कांस्टीच्यूशन ने दिया है, वह सब जगह, सब को मिले। अगर कहीं पर कोई अयोग्य व्यक्ति है, तो उन व्यक्तियों को हटाना ज्यादा मुनासिब है बनिस्बत इसके कि उनकी वजह से सारी की सारी जनता से एक वोट का अधिकार ले लिया जाय।

माननीय गृह मंत्री ने कल अपनी तकरीर में यह कहा कि देहली की देख भाल पार्लियामेंट खुद करेगी। अगर इस बात का हमें यकीन हो कि पार्लियामेंट और पार्लियामेंट के नुमाइन्दे के रूप में, गृह मंत्री महोदय, दिल्ली के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चलायेंगे, तो मैं तो कहूंगी कि आप बड़ी खुशी से इस कारपोरेशन को भी वापिस ले लीजिये, हमें उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। हमें पूरा भरोसा है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय दिल्ली की जनता की आवश्यकताओं की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देंगे और दिल्ली के साथ पूरा न्याय करेंगे। लेकिन हकीकत क्या है जो बिल आज हमने बनाया है उसके तहत आपने सारी पावर्स कमिश्नर के पास रखी

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

है। उसका क्या अर्थ है ? मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि यहां के चीफ कमिश्नर की उपमा होती है गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी के साथ। जो कारपोरेशन के कमिश्नर होंगे उनकी तुलना होगी किसी अंडर सेक्रेटरी के साथ, या शायद उससे भी कम दर्जे के साथ। गृह मंत्री महोदय को तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान की समस्याओं के बारे में सोचना है। दिल्ली के साथ पूरी सहानुभूति रखते हुए भी वह दिल्ली को कितना समय दे पायेंगे, मैं नहीं जानती। नतीजा यह होगा कि दिल्ली की समस्याओं का फ़ैसला करने वाले गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया के अंडर सैक्रेटरी या असिस्टेंट सैक्रेटरी या इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति होंगे। आप दिल्ली की जनता की सारी आवश्यकताओं को उन लोगों के हाथ में सौंप रहे हैं। मैं बहुत अदब से कहना चाहती हूं कि यह ठीक चीज़ नहीं हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में अभी भी कोई उपाय हो सकता है या नहीं यह गृह मंत्री महोदय देखें। उन्होंने कल अपने भाषण में कहा कि एग्जीक्यूटिव और डीलिबरेटिव पावर्ज़ को जुदा करना बड़ा आवश्यक है। मैं इस बात को मानती हूं। मगर मैं नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहती हूं कि इस पार्लियामेंट में भी एग्जीक्यूटिव और डीलिबरेटिव पावर्ज़ अलाहिदा की गयी हैं मगर पार्लियामेंट ने अपनी कुछ पावर्ज़ को डैलीगेट किया है जिससे पार्लियामेंट आखिर में सुप्रीम बाडी हो जाती है उन मामलों के मुताल्लिक जो कि उस को सौंपे गये हैं। कार्पोरेशन के बारे में ऐसी चीज़ नहीं है। अगर आप कार्पोरेशन को एग्जीक्यूटिव पावर्ज़ देते और वे पावर्ज़ आप डेलीगेट करवाते कमिश्नर को या जिस को आप चाहते तो कार्पोरेटर्ज़ की कोई हैसियत होती कोई स्टेटस होता उन की कोई पूछ होती। आज पंचायतों और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड्ज़ के मेम्बर सरकारी अधिकारियों के पास जाते हैं तो सरकारी अधिकारी उन को कुरसी पर बैठने के लिए भी नहीं कहते। क्या दिल्ली के कारपोरेटर्ज़ की यही हालत होने वाली है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से बड़ी नम्रता के साथ कहूंगी कि वे ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि दिल्ली के कार्पोरेटर्ज़ की जो डिगनिटी होनी चाहिए जो उन की हैसियत और स्टेटस होना चाहिए वह कायम रह सके और वे जल्दी से जल्दी इस विधेयक को अमेंड कर के इस को इस रूप में रखें कि कार्पोरेटर्ज़ अपने आप से अपनी एग्जीक्यूटेव सत्ता पावर्ज़ और जिम्मेदारी डेलीगेट कर दें बनिस्बत इसके कि वह उन के हाथ में हो ही न किसी को देने के लिये भी।

मैं पोलीटिकल साईन्स और कास्टीच्यूशन मेकिंग के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं जानती लेकिन इस बारे में एक मोटी सी बात मैं ने सुनी है और पढ़ी है और वह यह है कि पहली एसैनशियल बात यह होती है कि रैस्पांसिबिलिटी को कभी डिवाइड न किया जाय। पावर्ज़ तो डिवाइड हो सकती है लेकिन रैस्पांसिबिलिटी डिवाइड नहीं हो सकती। यहां हम ने रैस्पांसिबिलिटी को डिवाइड किया है। पालिसी बनाना और एक्सीक्यूट करना एक प्रोसेस है। एक्सीक्यूशन की पावर्ज़ को पोलिसी बनाने में आप पूरी तरह अलाहिदा नहीं कर सकते। क्योंकि जो **आन दि स्पाट** पालिसी को एक्सीक्यूट करने जाते हैं समय और परिस्थिति को देख कर उन को उस में छोटा मोटा परिवर्तन करना होता है। लेकिन जब आप ने पालिसी बनाने और अमल में रखने की पावर्ज़ जुदा कर दी अलग लोगों को दे दी तो ऐसा परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता। कमिश्नर जब **आन दि स्पाट** पालिसी को एक्सीक्यूट करने जायगा तो **स्ट्रिक्ट्ली स्पीकिंग** उस को उस में लवलेश भी परिवर्तन करने का अधिकार नहीं होगा। लेकिन उस को छोटा मोटा परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। उस के बिना उस का काम चल नहीं सकता। मैं मिसाल देकर स्पष्ट करना चाहती हूं। इस बिल की दो रीडिंग्ज़ हो गई हैं।

जाहिर है कि तीसरी रीडिंग में इस में कोई बड़ा परिवर्तन नहीं होने वाला है । लेकिन गृह मंत्री महोदय इस चीज को ध्यान में रख कर जो भी हिदायतें दे सकते हैं देहली का जो भी ओवर-आल सुपरविजन कर सकते है वह करें जिससे कि रैस्पांसिबिलिटी के फ़ील्ड में यह जो क्लीवेज हम ने इस विधेयक के द्वारा किया है उस का दुष्परिणाम कम से कम हो और जल्दी से जल्दी इस को दुरुस्त भी किया जाय । अच्छा होता कि जिस प्रकार से पार्लियामेंट अपनी कुछ पावर्स जो कि उसमें वेस्ट करती हैं एग्जीक्यूटिव को डेलिगेट कर देती उसी तरीके से आप कारपोरेशन को पूरी सत्ता देते और वह उन में से एग्जीक्यूटिव पावर्स को कमिश्नर को डेलिगेट कर देते । अगर इस तरह आप कारपोरेशन को पावर्स देते और उनको कमिश्नर के लिए डेलिगेट करवा लेते तो वह मुनासिब बात होती और उनकी डिगनिटी के साथ वह एक मेल खाने वाली चीज होती ।

फिर अभी जो वार्ड कमेटीज बनी हैं और रूरल कमेटीज वगैरह बनी है उनकी आवाज में भी कनवेंशंस से जितना भी जोर आ सकता है आना चाहिये ।

कहा गया है कि कारपोरेशन को ज्यादा पावर्ज़ मिली हैं क्योंकि उसका रेवेन्यू दस करोड़ हो गया है । ज्यादा पावर्स खाली बड़ा रैवेन्यू होने से तो नही हो जाती । दिल्ली कारपोरेशन का रैवेन्यू १० करोड़ रुपये का भले ही हो गया हो लेकिन अगर आप विचार करें तो देखेंगे कि जितनी भी अलग अलग बोडीज कारपोरेशन में डाली गयी है, दिल्ली कमेटी, नोटिफ़ाइड ऐरिया कमेटी और दूसरी १२, १४ कमेटियां सीवेज बोर्ड, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड वगैरह, सब के रेवेन्यूज़ को अगर आप इकट्ठा करेंगे तो जाहिर है कि वह रक़म बढ़ जायेगी । मगर यह कहना कि रैवेन्यूज़ के इस तरह बढ़ने से कारपोरेशन की शक्ति बढ़ गयी या उसकी सत्ता बढ़ गयी, ऐसी बात नहीं ।

दिल्ली वालों को यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उनके लिए जो कारपोरेशन बनेगी वह अधिक से अधिक पावर्स वाली और अधिक से अधिक सत्ता वाली होगी ताकि यहां के नागरिकों को मंत्रिमंडल और विधान सभा की कमी महसूस न हो । मगर हकीक़त क्या है । दिल्ली की कारपोरेशन को बम्बई कारपोरेशन के बराबर भी पावर्स नहीं दी गई हैं । बम्बई कारपोरेशन मेडिकल कालेज चला सकती है उसका पूरा इंतज़ाम चलाती है मगर यहां हम देखते है कि कारपोरेशन से सेकेंडरी एजुकेशन को भी ले लिया गया है और बड़े बड़े अस्पतालों की भी कारपोरेशन को यह कह कर नही दिया जा रहा है कि उसके ऊपर खर्चे का बोझ न पड़े । अब जहा तक उन पर खर्चे का बोझ पड़ने का सवाल है तो यहां पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बैठी हुई है और जब वे कहते है कि दिल्ली को कैप्टिल होने का लाभ मिलता है तो खर्च की कमी वह पूरा करेंगे ही । जनता के प्रतिनिधियों की मार्फ़त यह सब काम चलाने का खर्च करने का इतना ही अर्थ होता है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जनता की आवाज के प्रति रिसपौंसिबल रहे, और डे टु डे प्राब्लम्स् में उन का जनता से निकट का सम्बन्ध रहे । मगर यह नही हुआ । मै समझती हूं कि दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को आपने देश की दूसरी कारपोरेशंस से बहुत कम सत्ता दी गयी है, ज्यादा नही ।

इस बिल को पढ़ करके कुछ ऐसा आभास होता है कि कल्पना यह की गई है कि कोई इमरजेंसी सिचुएशन ऐराइज होने वाली है और उसका सामना करने के लिए हम को तैयार रहना चाहिए और ताक़त अपने हाथ में रखनी चाहिए । मै नहीं समझती कि दिल्ली में किसी इमरजेंसी सिचुएशन की आशंका रखने का कोई विशेष कारण है और अगर कभी ऐसी कठिनाई पैदा हो भी जाय तो हमेशा गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया अपने पास रिज़र्व पावर्स रख सकती है । लेकिन रोजमर्रा की सारी चीजों को अपने कंट्रोल में लेने की

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आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिए थी, ऐसा मेरा नम्र निवेदन है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त यहां पर हम देखते हैं कि कारपोरेशन से नई दिल्ली को अलग कर लिया गया है तो जब नई दिल्ली को अलग कर लिया गया जिसमें कि गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया का कैप्टिल बैठा हुआ है तो फिर यह केस कि कैप्टिल यहां होने के कारण सारी पावर्स गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया के पास रहनी चाहियें, बिलकुल गिर जाता है । अगर नई दिल्ली कारपोरेशन के पास रहती तब तो गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया द्वारा कुछ विशेष पावर्स अपने पास रखने के लिये कुछ भी कस हो सकता था लेकिन चूंकि नई दिल्ली को आप कारपोरेशन से अलग रख रहे हैं, तो वह सवाल उठता ही नहीं है ।

यहां पर वाशिंगटन की ऐनालेजी दी गयी है । उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि वाशिंगटन का आज से कई सौ साल पहले कास्टीट्यूशन बना था । इस चीज़ को हम नज़र से हटा सा देते हैं । उन्हीं अमरीका वालों ने जिन्होंने वाशिंगटन का सैकड़ों साल पहले कास्टीट्यूशन बनाया था, टोकियो का अभी अभी बनाया है । हम टोकियो के मौडेल को क्यों नहीं देखते, जिसमें कि अधिक से अधिक सत्ता वहां के लोकल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को दी गई है । वह स्टेट नहीं है लेकिन कारपोरेशन से वह बहुत कुछ अधिक है । काफ़ी सत्ता उसको दी गई है । हम ने नम्रता से निवेदन किया था कि हमको देहली में टोकियो के मौडेल पर सत्ता दें और कारपोरेशन को पावर्स देते वक्त टोकियो के मौडेल को ध्यान में रखा जाय, लेकिन वैसा नहीं किया गया ।

अब इस थर्ड रीडिंग के आखिरी स्टेज पर मेरा इतना ही नम्र निवेदन है कि इस विधेयक को वर्क आउट करने में आप अधिक से अधिक देहली की जनता का ध्यान रखिये और अधिक से अधिक सवालों को मंत्री महोदय अपने हाथ में लें और अपनी आंखों के सामने से गुज़ार कर फ़ैसला दें ताकि दिल्ली के रहने वालों को इस बात का भरोसा हो कि उनकी आवश्यकताओं और प्राब्लम्स् की तरफ सरकार जागरुक है, और उनके प्रतिनिधि उनको हल करने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं । मुझे अपने माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय का बोझ बढ़ाते हुए बहुत तकलीफ़ होती है और मैं जहां तक हो सके उनके बोझ को नहीं बढ़ाना चाहती मगर लाचारी है । मैं आशा रखती हूं कि गृह मंत्री महोदय इस दिल्ली कारपोरेशन बिल में जो खामियां रह गई हैं और मैं समझती हूं कि इस में भारी खामियां मौजूद हैं उन को जल्दी दुरुस्त करेंगे । और इस दरमियान दिल्ली के लोग अधिक से अधिक जिम्मेदारी के साथ जितनी मर्यादित शक्ति और सत्ता मिली है उसका सदुपयोग करेंगे और यह विश्वास सम्पादन कर सकेंगे कि जो सत्ता उनके हाथों से आज खींच ली गई है, उसको जल्दी से जल्दी गृह मंत्री महोदय उनको दे सकें ।

Dr. P. Subbarayan (Tiruchengode). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. Home Minister for the passage of this measure. I think it is a step taken in the right direction to place the local self-government in Delhi on a more satisfactory basis. This is, if I may say so, an experiment in the matter of local self-government, of uniting the urban and the rural areas. Though local self-government has been known to India for many years, there is no single instance where an urban and a rural area have been added together and put into the hands of one administration. I hope the experiment will succeed, because, after all we live in the same country, whether urban or rural, and I hope the representatives of the people in the new Corporation will put the interests of the rural areas in the forefront and see what they can do to bring modern amenities to rural areas.

The controversy has really raged round the exclusion of New Delhi. I think the hon. Home Minister has tried to expound why this has been done time and again, both in the Joint Select Committee and also on the floor of this House. The situation is that New Delhi was built entirely for the Government People should not forget it, and most of the buildings in New Delhi, I believe over 90 per cent, belong to the Government, and are occupied either by Government servants or by Members of Parliament. So, in the interests of the people and in the present situation, I think it is best at least for the present, till we know how the new Corporation works, that New Delhi is excluded from the area of the new Municipal Corporation They do not lose anything by this, because they have a large area to administer and they have been given plenty of powers, investing the Electricity Board, Joint Water and Sewage Board, etc., in the hands of the new Corporation

Much criticism has been levelled against the appointment of a Commissioner In my little experience of the Madras Corporation, I can say that this has worked most satisfactorily. After all, the policy is to be laid down by the members of the Corporation, and the Commissioner, as the executive officer of the Corporation, has to carry out what has been decided by the Corporation.

Criticism has been made as to why the Mayor is made only an ornament and no powers are vested in him. I think if the Mayor is an able man he can exercise a great deal of influence in the matter of administration. He can make his Commissioner understand his point of view and carry out what he wants, because I know from my experience of the Madras Corporation that—there have been precedents before—Mayors time and again were able to influence their Commissioners in such a way that what they wanted in the matter of slum clearance, in the matter of laying roads or improving roads, or in getting better water-supply for the Corporation, was fulfilled, and such things were largely influenced by the Mayor himself. I can cite the example of Mr. Satyamurthi. If the Poondi reservoir scheme is there today and if the water-supply in Madras is better than it was before Mr. Satyamurthi became Mayor—even though it still lacks what is needed—it was due to his efforts and the energy and the dynamism he showed in bringing about this Poondi reservoir scheme and thus making the water-supply of Madras better than what it was before. There are other things Mr. Satyamurthi did also; not that I want to....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Much more need not be said about Mr. Satyamurthi

Dr. Subbarayan: I am only saying as an example what a Mayor can do, even though he may not have powers vested in him by the statute, to influence opinion and get things done. All that I say is that it depends on the dynamism of the Mayor, on the drive he possesses to bring about what he wants, even though executive powers may be vested in the Commissioner. I was citing Mr. Satyamurthi's example, because that example occurred to me as I was connected with the Poondi reservoir scheme as a Minister when Mr. Satyamurthi was Mayor. That is the only reason for my mentioning it.

As I said, the members of the Corporation have the power either to make or to unmake the Corporation. It is the policy they lay down and the resolutions they pass on which will depend the administration of the Corporation. I am sure the senior members of the service would be appointed as Commissioners and they will carry out what is wanted and what has been decided upon by the Corporation.

There was also a criticism as to why the Government should appoint

[Dr. Subbarayan]

the Commissioner and not the Corporation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I request the hon. Member to conclude shortly.

Dr. Subbarayan: I hope I will be allowed to reply to the criticism that has been made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That criticism need not be taken so seriously in this third reading.

Dr. Subbarayan: I think the third reading is meant also to reply to criticisms. That is what I am trying to do in order to support what has been carried out by the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What has been done may be commented upon and also what ought to be done may be said, but in a brief manner.

Dr. Subbarayan: I was only going to say what ought to have been done in this connection. I wish the hon. Home Minister followed the Madras precedent, by which the Government sends certain names for appointment as Commissioner to the Corporation and from those names, they can select one who is subsequently appointed by the Government. Though not provided in the Act, I trust the Government may adopt it in practice. That is how the Commissioner is appointed in Madras and that might have satisfied some of the democratic feelings of my friends.

The hon. Lady Member who spoke before me talked of Tokyo. May I cite to her the example of Canberra in Australia where the city is excluded for the simple reason that it is built as the capital of the Government and the Government naturally want to keep the powers to themselves.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I was talking about the old model; not the new one, represented by Washington and the new model represented by Tokyo.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both are right.

Dr. Subbarayan: Canberra I admit is more recent than Tokyo. As a matter of fact, I think it is correct that at least for the present, New Delhi should be excluded from the purview of the Corporation.

To conclude, I wish the new Corporation every success I wish them godspeed in the new venture that is placed in their hands. I hope when their labours are done, they will be able to satisfy the rural areas and to see that their interests are not made to suffer by being connected with the urban area of old Delhi.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय दिल्ली वालों का एक स्वप्न था और वह स्वप्न सन १९२८ से चला आ रहा है। सन् १९२८ में एक माग की गई कि दिल्ली में कारपोरेशन बने। उसके बाद सन् १९३९ में हमारे दिल्ली के नेता आदरणीय आसफ अली जी ने दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी में एक प्रस्ताव रक्खा। प्रस्ताव सर्वसम्मति से पास किया गया और उस में यह तय किया गया कि दिल्ली के लिए एक नगर निगम बनाया जाए। उसके बाद सन १९५२, १९५४ और १९५७ में बार बार इस चीज को दोहराया गया। और यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि आज हम इस कारपोरेशन विधेयक को पास कर रहे हैं। इसको पास करते हुए इस बीच में काफी कठिनाइयां आईं। दिल्ली के लोगों में बड़ी निराशा थी वह समझते थे कि न जाने कारपोरेशन का बिल कैसा आएगा और उसमें क्या क्या होगा। हम जानते हैं कि पिछली लोक सभा में बार बार यह पूछा गया। जब राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जाता था तो दिल्ली के प्रमुख व्यक्ति यही सोचते थे कि आखिर हमारा क्या नक्शा होगा हमारा क्या खाका होगा ? हम आगे जाकर किस रास्ते पर चलने वाले हैं और किस रास्ते पर पहुंचने वाले हैं। यह

सब उन की कल्पनाएं थीं उन के स्वप्न थे। विविध कल्पनाएं थीं। कोई सोचता था कि न जाने यह जो म्युनिसिपल कमेटी है उसका क्या ढांचा हो। कहीं इससे भी खराब न हो। बहुत अजीब तरह के ख्यालात थे। लेकिन जैसे ही कारपोरेशन विधेयक हमारे सामने आया हम सोचने लगे। हम तो जनसाधारण में रहने वाले व्यक्ति हैं ऊंची ऊंची अट्टालिकाओं या बड़ी बड़ी जगहों में जाने का मौका नही मिलता फुर्सत भी नहीं है। हम गरीबों के मोहल्लों और बस्तियों में रहते हैं हम देहात का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। जब हमने यह देखा कि एक ऐसे कारपोरेशन को हम स्थापित कर रहे हैं जिसमें देहात भी होगा जब विधेयक हमारे सामने आया हम देहात के लोगों से मिले तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह जो विधेयक है उसमें कुछ स्पष्टीकरण की आवश्यकता है देहात के सम्बन्ध में। हम प्रवर समिति के सामने गए। हम ने माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना की और कहा कि आप एक अनोखा प्रयोग करने जा रहे हैं संसार के अन्दर। देहात को कारपोरेशन के साथ मिला रहे हैं। ऐसा न हो कि देहात के लोगों को किसी बात की कठिनाई हो और देहात के लोग यह अनुभव करें कि हम कारपोरेशन में मिलने में कष्ट में रहे घाटे में रहे। मैं गृह मंत्री जी को और इस सदन को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं संयुक्त समिति को भी जिन्होंने इस को पास कराया। उन्होंने देहात के लिए जितना भी वह दे सकते थे दिल खोल कर दिया। देहात के लोगों को जो भी शंकाएं थीं उन के मन में जो भी भय था उस का निवारण किया गया।

यहां पर दिल्ली के स्कूलों का बहुत जिक्र किया गया। दिल्ली के स्कूलों की हालत बहुत भयावनी है। अब हम ने कारपोरेशन का विधेयक लगभग पास कर दिया है। आज हमारे बच्चे प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अन्दर भेड़ बकरियों की तरह से घेर कर इकट्ठा कर बिठा दिए जाते हैं, मास्टरों की केवल यही ड्यूटी होती है कि वह उनको उस कमरे के अन्दर बन्द रखें और समय पर छोड़ दें। आज जो भी माता पिता दिल्ली में हैं उनको शिक्षा के मामले में बहुत ही निराश होना पड़ता है। म्युनिसिपल कमेटियों के पास इतना फंड नहीं है, उन के पास इतने अध्यापक नहीं हैं। मैं आप से क्या कहूं ? देहातों के अन्दर कमेटियों के पास इतना पैसा नहीं था कि वह प्राइमरी स्कूलों को चला सकें। आखिरकार हार कर उन्होंने उन को दिल्ली राज्य के प्रशासन को सौंप दिया। मैं यह आशा करूंगा कि इस विधेयक से हमारे देहात के लोगों को और हमारे शहर के रहने वालों को एक आशा की किरण दिखाई देगी कि उनके बच्चे अच्छी तरह से पढ़ सकेंगे। पढ़ाई का स्टेन्डर्ड ऊंचा हो सकेगा। और जब दूसरी जगहों से दूसरे शहरों से लोग दिल्ली के नगर निगम को देखने आयेंगे और यहां की प्राइमरी शिक्षा को देखेंगे तो वे यह भावना ले कर जायेंगे कि यहां बहुत संतोषजनक ढंग से शिक्षा का काम होता है। और दिल्ली के लोगों को भी संतोष होगा जब उन्हें आगे आकर इस प्रकार की सुविधायें मिलेंगी।

मुझे एक आशंका है और उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं जरूर कुछ जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि म्युनिसिपल कमेटियों में हरिजनों को उनके अनुपात से जो नौकरियां दी जाती हैं वे छोटी नौकरियां होती हैं और जब जब पूछा जाता है तो झाड़ू देने वाले मजदूरों की गिनती भी उनमें करा दी जाती है। मैं नम्रतापूर्वक यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि झाड़ू लगाने का काम हरिजनों के अलावा और कोई नहीं कर सकता है। अगर कोई और भी कर सके तो उसके लिए द्वार खोल दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों को उनके अनुपात से अधिकारी वर्ग में और दूसरी जगह नौकरियां दी जायें।

आज जो हरिजन भाई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी में झाड़ू लगाते हैं उनकी अवस्था बहुत

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

दयनीय है । वे लोग झाड़ू लेकर कमर झुका कर झाड़ू लगाते हैं । यह मानवता की दृष्टि से अनुपयुक्त है । मैं बहुत सी जगहों में अपने देश में ही गया हूं और मैं ने देखा है कि वहां झाड़ू लगाने का तरीका दूसरा है । लेकिन यहां पर वही तरीका चला आ रहा है जो कि सैकड़ों सालों पुराना है यानी कि कुछ सीकें इकट्ठा करके झाड़ू बनायी जाती है और नीचे झुककर उसे लगाना पड़ता है जिससे उन लोगों की कमर टें हो कर रह जाती है । मुझे उम्मीद है कि आने वाले जमाने में हरिजनों को भी आशा की एक किरण दिखायी देगी ।

मैं दिल्ली नगरपालिका का सदस्य रह चुका हूं । मुझे मालूम है कि वहां सदस्य किस तरह से काम करते थे । यहां पर एग्जीक्यूटिव अधिकार की बात कही गयी कि सदस्यों को आजकल एग्जीक्यूटिव अधिकार बहुत ज्यादा है । यह ठीक है । वे चाहे तो जा और बेजा तौर पर सैनीटरी इंस्पैक्टर से बुला कर चालान करवा सकते हैं, वे चाहें तो बनती हुई सड़क को रुकवा सकते हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the House would not mind sitting for a few minutes more to enable the honourable Member to conclude his speech.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : वे इस तरह से काम करते हैं । मैं उन भाइयों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं जो कि सदस्यों को एग्जीक्यूटिव अधिकार देना चाहते हैं कि यह देखा गया है कि कुछ सदस्य दलबन्दी बना लेते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि अमुक काम इस तरह होना चाहिए, दूसरे सदस्य यह कहते है कि अमुक तरह होना चाहिए और इस तरह झगड़ा होता है और काम रुक जाता है । आज दिल्ली के म्युनिसिपल सदस्यों को फाइल मंगाकर देखने का, पढ़ने का और उस पर नोट लिखने का भी अधिकार है । मैं ने देखा है कि एक फाइल पर एक सदस्य एक तरह का नोट लिखते हैं और दूसरे फौरन फाइल मंगा कर उस पर दूसरे ढंग का नोट लिख देते हैं और इस तरह एग्जीक्यूटिव अधिकारी बड़े संशोपंज में पड़ जाते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो आप उम्मीद करते है कि कारपोरेशन में ऐसा नहीं होगा ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मेरी कुछ आशंकायें है । मैं चाहता हूं कि कारपोरेशन में ऐसा न हो ।

इसके अलावा मुझे यह कहना है कि मेरा जो निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । उसमें विस्थापित लोगों की बस्तिया हैं, अर्ध विकसित बस्तियां हैं, देहात का इलाका है और गन्दी बस्तियां है । क्या मैं ऐसा विश्वास करूं कि इस विधेयक के पास होने से उन बस्तियों में सुधार होगा इन स्थानों के लोग यह अनुभव करते है कि जिस कारपोरेशन की हम सन् १९२८ से आशा कर रहे थे वह कारपोरेशन अब दिया गया है और उनकी आशा है कि वह उनके लिए एक नव प्रभात लेकर आया है ।

अन्त में मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं, मैं उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूं कि उन्होंने इतने थोड़े समय में जितना भी सुन्दर से सुन्दर विधेयक ला सकते थे लाने का प्रयत्न किया है और जितनी जल्दी उसे पास करवा सकते थे पास करवाया है । दिल्ली वाले आशा करते है कि आने वाले समय में जल्दी से जल्दी निर्वाचन कराया जायेगा । और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर मार्च में नहीं तो पहली अप्रेल तक यह नगर निगम बन जायेगा और अपना काम शुरू कर देगा और उसको इस सदन का हमेशा आशीर्वाद प्राप्त रहेगा ।

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am grateful to the hon. Members for facilitating the speedy passage of this Bill. It goes out with the blessing of the entire House. We all wish and pray that the Corporation that will come into

existence as a result of the implementation of the scheme embodied in this Bill will succeed in serving the people of Delhi. We wish the Corporation godspeed and success.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What about the agenda for tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You would be getting it in the morning. Is the Delhi Development Bill going to be taken up tomorrow?

Pandit G. B. Pant: No.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Probably the motion on the food situation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is perhaps not yet ready. That will be taken up on Tuesday.

Shri Rane (Buldana): We would be taking up the Bill about nursing tomorrow.

17·08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 29th November 1957.

DAILY DIGEST

[Thursday, 28th November, 1957]

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839	Railway Staff	2726
840	Transfer of R. M. S. (N-6) section.	2727
841	Litan-Ukhrul Road, Manipur.	2727

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 2727

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha concurred with the motion to refer the Probation of Offenders Bill, 1957 to Joint Committee.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 2728-29

Shri Awasthi called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the derailment of the Farrukhabad-Kanpur Passenger Train on the 25th November, 1957. The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) made a statement in regard thereto.

BILLS INTRODUCED 2730

(1) Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

(2) Capital Issues (Control) Amendment Bill, 1957

(3) Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

MOTION *RE* STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE ON HIS VISIT ABROAD 2731—55, 2758—99

Further discussion on the following motion and the substitute motions thereto moved on the 27th November, 1957, continued:

COLUMNS

"That the statement by the Finance Minister on his visit to the U.S.A., Canada, the U. K., and West Germany, laid on the Table of the House on the 13th November, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The substitute motion moved by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao on the 27th November, 1957 was deemed to have been withdrawn by leave of the House.

On the substitute motion moved by Shri T.K. Chaudhuri on the 27th November, 1957, the House divided, Ayes 34; Noes 143. The substitute motion was accordingly negatived.

The following substitute motion moved by Shri Frank Anthony on the 27th November, 1957, was adopted :

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted namely :—

"This House having considered the statement by the Finance Minister on his visit to the U.S.A., Canada, the U. K., and West Germany laid on the Table of the House on the 13th November, 1957, records its approval of the contents thereof."

COLUMNS

BILL PASSED 2799—2852

Clause-by-clause consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill, 1957, as reported by Joint Committee was concluded.

The motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed was moved by Pandit G. B. Pant. The motion was adopted.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1957—

Consideration of the Indian Nursing Council (Amendment) Bill, 1957; the Opium Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1957; the Cantonment (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Bill and Private Members' Resolutions.